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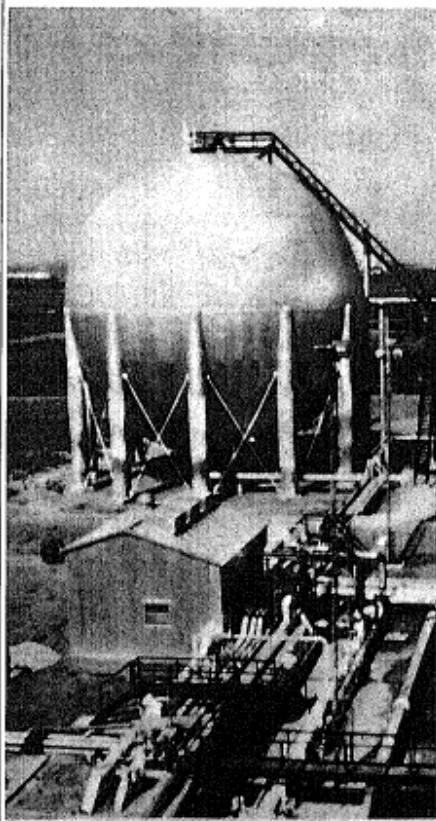
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This Month in the PSM

Background data relating to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are discussed in this month's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. International developments, U.S. trends, and EIA's projections for the near future and the longer term are included in the Petroleum Focus article, "LPG Market Trends," beginning on page ix. This article is supplemented by a "box" appearing on page xi that presents some common LPG terminology and a simplified diagram illustrating the flow between LPG sources and processing stages.



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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	October			Cumulative January Through October		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.4	14.9	3.7	15.0	15.3	- 1.7
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.4	5.1	6.6	6.5	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.6	- 0.2	2.6	2.7	- 3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	- 11.9	1.4	1.7	- 19.6
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.8	11.7	0.3	11.7	11.8	- 1.0
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	2.0	10.2	10.2	0.4
Net Imports ¹	4.8	4.4	9.7	4.2	4.3	- 1.4
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	3.4	3.2	6.6	2.9	3.1	- 5.4
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	- 1.4	0.2	0.2	45.8
Net Product Imports	1.2	1.0	22.2	1.1	1.0	2.8
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³	- 0.05	- 0.33	-	- 0.01	0.04	-
Product Stock Withdrawal	0.16	- 0.05	-	0.14	0.31	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ⁴	353	351	NM			
Motor Gasoline ⁵	222	234	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	162	170	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	47	64	NM			
Total Product	771	797	NM			
SPR	367	285	29.1			
Total	1,491	1,432	NM			

¹Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

³Including blending components.

⁴NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

⁵Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. October 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are September 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1983.

LPG Market Trends

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects information and data relating to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in various surveys, such as the Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report, the Monthly Refinery Report, the Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report, and annual Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases. National, regional, and some State data from these surveys are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, *Monthly Energy Review*, and other EIA publications. This article presents an analysis of recent developments in the LPG market and projections for both the near term and longer term based on these data.

Free World LPG Market

During the past decade most of the growth in Free World LPG supply occurred in the Middle East, North Africa, and Indonesia, while consumption increases were most significant in Japan and Western Europe. In recent years, sizeable trade relationships developed between producing and consuming nations. Meanwhile, the United States has remained virtually self-sufficient with regard to LPG. Consumption in the United States has been met predominantly by domestic production, and this country has had relatively little participation in the Free World market.

According to EIA's latest *Annual Energy Outlook*,¹ Free World energy consumption through 1990 is expected to grow at a rate of about 1 to 2 percent per year in the industrialized countries, with some faster growth in the developing economies. In the United States, the average annual growth rate for energy consumption through 1990 is projected to be slightly less than 2 percent, while the rate for LPG consumption growth is projected to be slightly above 2 percent.

Consumption in Japan, the second largest consumer of LPG in the Free World, is expected to increase to meet growing industrial needs and to fuel automobiles and trucks, to reduce pollution in metropolitan areas. Consumption in Western Europe is also expected to experience some limited growth, primarily in the industrial sector.

U.S. Long Term LPG Market

According to EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook*, the industrial sector, including petrochemical feedstocks, is expected to remain the largest consumer of LPG in the United States through 1990. Nationwide, this is the only economic sector in which significant LPG consumption increases are expected during this period. Growth in LPG use for feedstock purposes is expected to more than offset declining fuel and power uses in this sector.

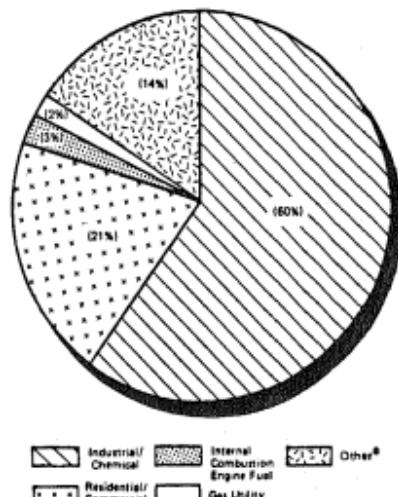
Again at the national level, consumption by the residential/commercial sector is expected to remain constant for the next few years, with a slight decline near the end of the decade, as electricity and other energy forms replace LPG use in homes.

No significant growth is projected for transportation use of LPG at the national level. However, some analysts believe there is considerable potential for development in local transportation markets.

Current Usage Patterns

EIA's latest *Petroleum Supply Annual*² shows about 80 percent of total U.S. LPG sales in 1982 went to the industrial/chemical sector, while about 21 percent went to the residential/commercial sector. The chemical market was the largest single end-use component, with 49 percent of 1982 sales (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases by End Use, 1982.



¹Includes firm use, use as synthetic natural gas feedstock, and use in crude oil secondary recovery projects.

Source: Form EIA-174.

²Energy Information Administration, 1982 Annual Energy Outlook, DOE/EIA-0383(82), April 1983.

³Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual 1982, DOE/EIA-0340(B2)/1, June 1983.

EIA's most recent *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*¹ shows that nationwide, 1 out of 11 U.S. households used LPG during the year ending March 1982. In about half of these households, LPG was the main heating fuel and consumption averaged about 730 gallons for the survey period.

Short-Term Projections

Projections from EIA's latest *Short-Term Energy Outlook*,² cover the 1983-84 heating season and extend through the end of 1984. The following are some highlights from that report:

- U.S. crude oil consumption is expected to bottom out in 1983 and begin rising again through 1984. In contrast, world crude oil consumption in 1984 is expected to decline for the fourth consecutive year.
- Assuming flat world crude oil prices, petroleum product prices in the United States are expected to remain relatively stable through 1984.
- Prices of natural gas and electricity for residential use in 1984 are projected to average 7 to 8 percent above year-earlier levels, in nominal terms.
- The U.S. economic recovery that began early in 1983 is expected to continue through 1984. The recovery is expected to result in increased energy consumption during the fourth quarter of 1983, contingent upon a return to normal winter weather.
- LPG consumption in the United States is expected to remain essentially unchanged during 1984 and to follow normal seasonal patterns.

These projections are based on the best information available, however, changing conditions at home and abroad can dramatically change markets for individual energy sources. For example, recent petroleum supply data³ show how events in the world LPG market can affect the domestic propane market:

- The United States used about 800,000 barrels of propane per day during 1981 and 1982, excluding mixes.
- Prior to October 1981, propane exports were restricted, and the United States exported less than 10,000 barrels per day, equivalent to about 1 percent of U.S. consumption.
- Following the relaxation of export restrictions, propane exports grew, and in 1982, averaged about

30,000 barrels per day, equivalent to 4 percent of domestic consumption.

- In the first quarter of 1983, U.S. propane exports climbed to 70,000 barrels per day, equivalent to about 8 percent of domestic consumption. This growth is attributed to the anticipation of a shortfall of propane on the world market when a major supplier, Saudi Arabia, reduced its crude oil production to alleviate a world over-supply of crude oil. Japan, and other users of Saudi Arabian propane, sought alternate sources of supply on the open market. U.S. producers met some of that demand.
- The volume of U.S. exports was equivalent to less than 10 percent of U.S. consumption. Although the surge in exports lasted only a few months, it was sufficient to have an impact on domestic stocks and prices.
- During the first quarter of 1983, U.S. stocks of propane were drawn down by about 8 million barrels to meet this level of exports. This drawdown was in addition to normal winter withdrawals and, as a result, U.S. propane stocks dropped to 41 million barrels in April 1983, their lowest level in years. During the same period, propane prices on the U.S. spot market rose to around 50 cents per gallon, up from 30 to 40 cents per gallon a year earlier.
- U.S. exports of propane dropped back to about 25,000 barrels per day by June, and by August, stocks were rebuilt to about 60 million barrels, almost as high as 1 year earlier levels. However, spot prices remained around 50 cents per gallon.

These events suggest that while the United States is self-sufficient in LPG supply, this nation is nevertheless subject to the influence of the world marketplace. Volumes of LPG's that appear small when viewed from a national perspective can have a significant impact on prices and availability. While EIA expects adequate supplies and relatively stable prices in the near term, disruptions of supplies to other major consuming nations could bring a return to tight market conditions and upward pressures on U.S. prices.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0321/1(B1), September 1983.

²Energy Information Administration, *Short Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202B/3(3C), August 1983.

³See "Summary Statistics" *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 and 1982) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (1983).

Changes in LPG Reporting

The Energy Information Administration plans to institute changes to Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) and Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) data surveys to simplify reporting and to improve the quality of NGL and LPG statistics. These changes were developed through the cooperation of survey respondents and data users in industry, Federal and State governments and academic institutions.

Beginning in January 1984 statistics will be reported by component (propane, butane, isobutane, ethane, and pentanes-plus). The reporting of ethane-propane mix, butane-propane mix and unfractionated streams which has led to misclassification and overcounting will be eliminated. A detailed description of the changes will be contained in the January 1984 "Petroleum Supply Monthly".

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Terminology

Hydrocarbon liquids condensed from natural gas are known as natural gas liquids (NGL). They include the lighter liquids: ethane, propane, and butane, and mixtures of these compounds. Heavier NGL's, extracted at natural gas processing plants, include natural gasoline, plant condensate, and pentanes plus. "Liquefied petroleum gas" (LPG) as used in the accompanying article, includes all ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane condensed from natural gas or liquefied at refineries. The term "LPG" is used in a narrower context in the industry to denote propane, butane, and mixtures consisting mainly of these compounds.

The simplified flow diagram below illustrates the flow between LPG sources and processing stages. About 80 percent of LPG production comes from natural gas processing, shown on the top half of the diagram. The remaining production stems from refinery processing of crude oil. Condensate produced at gas wells (lease condensate) generally merges with the crude oil stream and EIA data include it as part of that stream. In contrast, EIA data include condensate which originates at gas processing plants (plant condensate) with NGL production rather than with crude oil production.

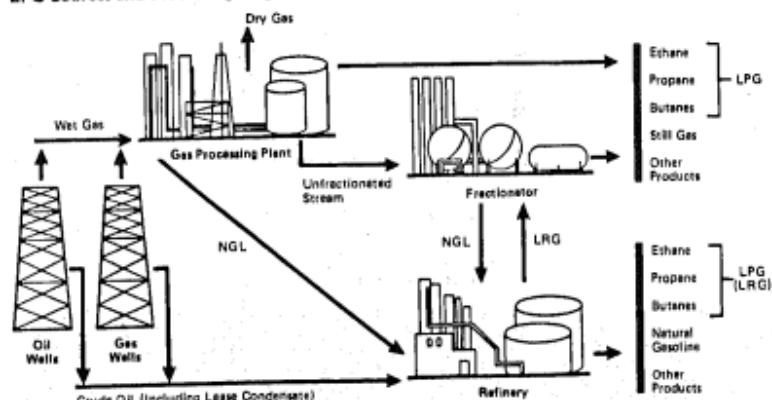
NGL's are recovered from "wet" gas streams at gas processing plants. Some plants yield "unfractionated streams," or NGL mixes, that are further processed at fractionators to yield ethane, propane, and butane.

Large quantities of natural gas liquids flow from gas processing plants and fractionators to refineries. These liquids consist principally of LPG's and heavier NGL's. Smaller amounts of liquefied refinery gases flow from refineries to fractionators for processing. The term "liquefied refinery gas," or LRG, is sometimes used to denote LPG produced at refineries.

LPG's have become an increasingly important part of the energy picture over the last decade; among petroleum products, only motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil substantially exceed LPG usage. Chemical feedstock is the principal non-energy use for LPG and currently accounts for about half of LPG sales. LPG is also used as fuel or gasoline blending components within the petroleum industry, accounting for about 15 percent of total LPG supply.

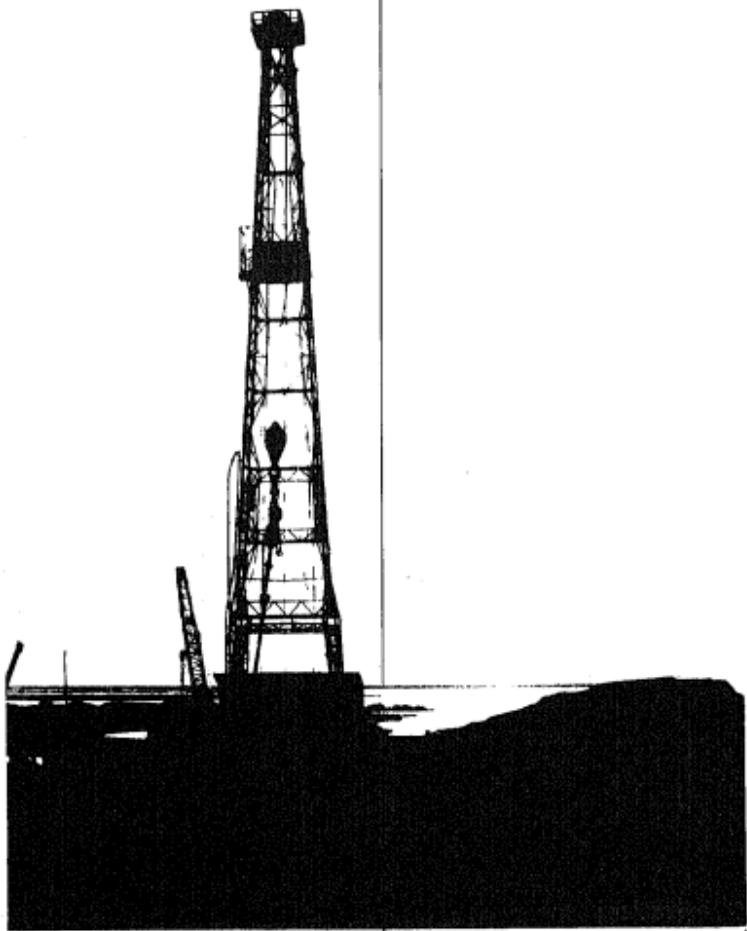
There are distinct uses for individual LPG products. Ethane, the lightest LPG, is used primarily as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane, which constitutes the largest portion of LPG production, serves as an energy source for residential, commercial, and industrial users, and is also used as a petrochemical feedstock. LPG mixes consist principally of ethane-propane mixes destined for the petrochemical sector. More than half of the butane is blended into gasoline and nearly all of the isobutane is used in manufacturing gasoline blending components.

LPG Sources and Processing Stages



Source: Energy Information Administration

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²		Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ³ and Petroleum Products
	Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products		
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	8,205	1,739	11	-146	17,309
1974	AVERAGE	10,499	8,774	1,686	-62	-117	16,853
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,975	1,633	-17	-145	15,322
1976	AVERAGE	8,774	9,132	1,603	-39	98	17,481
1977	AVERAGE	8,913	8,245	1,619	-170	-374	18,431
1978	AVERAGE	10,329	8,707	1,667	-78	172	18,947
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	9,552	1,564	-149	-25	18,513
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,507	1,573	-69	-42	17,056
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,899
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-832	224	15,807
	April	10,165	8,557	1,569	-595	148	15,260
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-381	-374	15,253
	June	10,287	9,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095
	July	10,088	8,500	1,548	-380	81	15,682
	August	10,243	8,582	1,614	397	-996	15,283
	September	10,261	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,055
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822
	November	10,289	8,586	1,630	-925	-233	15,883
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	15,596
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	18,059
1982	January	10,126	8,509	1,578	-401	1,238	16,124
	February	10,312	8,702	1,683	-242	1,230	16,001
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560
	April	10,189	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,048
	May	10,244	8,883	1,518	29	-66	14,847
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-429	14,998
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-626	14,821
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022
	October	10,269	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859
	November	10,358	8,697	1,608	-398	-361	15,009
	December	10,276	8,588	1,628	128	698	15,467
	AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,580	-136	283	15,236
1983	January	10,380	8,834	1,668	-587	865	14,785
	February	10,268	8,660	1,585	-582	1,129	14,772
	March	10,258	8,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484
	April	10,226	8,656	1,502	-438	431	14,779
	May	10,231	8,682	1,483	68	-759	14,250
	June	10,282	8,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281
	July	10,237	8,647	1,598	118	-922	14,913
	August	10,257	8,633	1,561	-781	-289	15,366
	September	10,323	8,666	1,598	R-181	R-634	R 15,386
	October ⁶	NA	8,854	NA	-270	169	R 15,408
	AVERAGE	NA	8,863	NA	-254	144	15,043

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

⁷ See Explanatory Note 9.

⁸ Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			Net ² Imports	
	Total	Crude Oil ³	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	6,266	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,068	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	6,287	2,028	223	8	215	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,666
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,006	382	158	204	8,062
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	AVERAGE	8,809	6,263	1,848	544	287	258	8,365
1981	January	6,827	4,832	1,895	556	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	589	198	371	6,203
	March	6,026	4,821	1,507	588	210	378	5,442
	April	6,666	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,096
	May	6,776	4,267	1,489	585	312	283	5,180
	June	6,438	4,051	1,375	420	123	287	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,787	4,179	1,568	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,366	4,740	1,824	519	194	325	6,645
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,705	856	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	6,886	4,398	1,599	696	228	357	6,401
1982	January	5,932	3,693	1,639	829	238	551	4,503
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	459	4,003
	March	4,464	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,802
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,583
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,006
	June	5,527	3,836	1,491	703	94	808	4,824
	July	5,880	4,246	1,642	741	229	512	5,149
	August	5,244	3,851	1,592	858	304	554	4,388
	September	5,414	3,656	1,778	791	184	608	4,624
	October	5,206	3,870	1,858	632	270	582	4,374
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	788	262	524	4,958
	December	4,808	3,000	1,605	860	193	687	3,748
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,825	815	238	579	4,288
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,494	973	117	858	3,399
	February	3,691	2,266	1,423	885	262	603	2,825
	March	3,629	2,232	1,398	801	174	627	2,829
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	809	88	721	3,938
	May	4,898	3,234	1,684	848	260	568	4,049
	June	6,218	3,502	1,715	774	144	630	4,443
	July	5,680	3,868	1,822	571	145	426	5,119
	August	6,036	4,174	1,863	889	172	481	5,373
	September ⁴	R 6,068	R 4,221	R 1,887	884	177	507	5,403
	October ⁴	5,462	3,785	1,697	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	4,894	3,345	1,849	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

⁴ Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

⁵ See Explanatory Note 9.1.

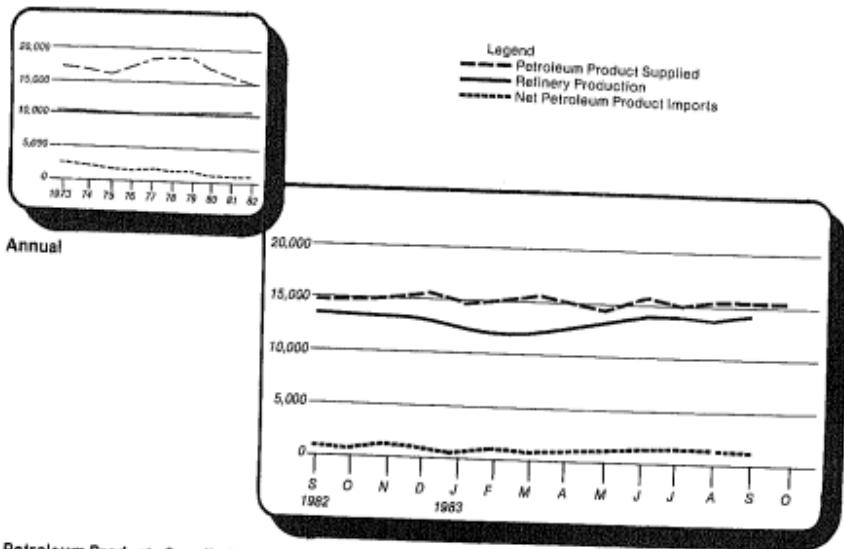
⁶ Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

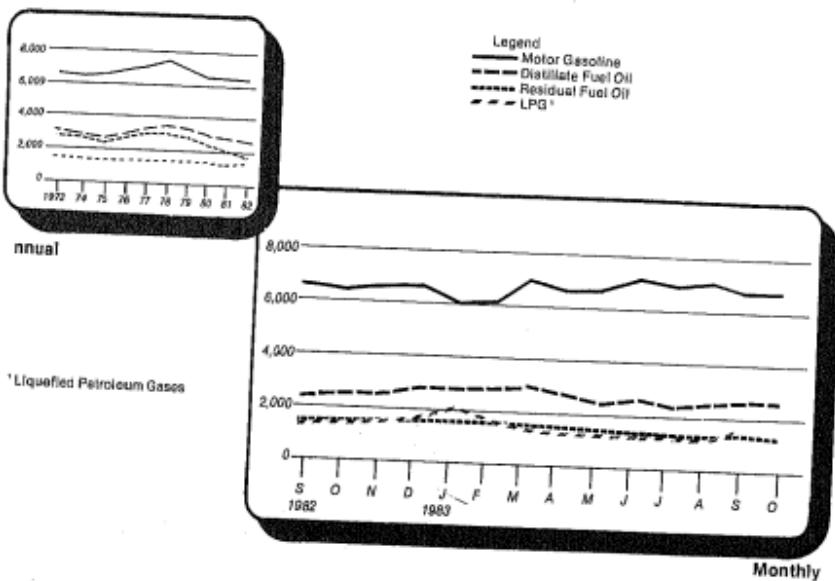
Petrocium Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



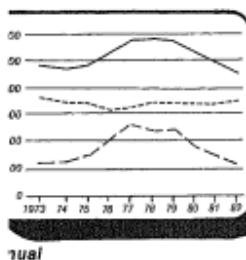
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(thousand Barrels Per Day)

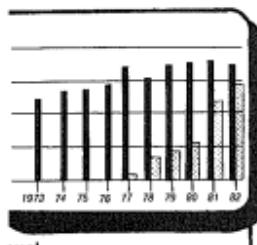


Annual

Includes SPR Imports

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)

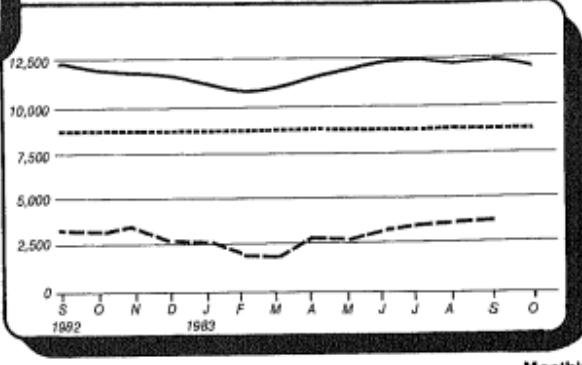


Annual

Note: The width of Average Stock Range bars for crude oil is based on 3 months of data, July 80-July 83. See explanatory Note B.



Annual

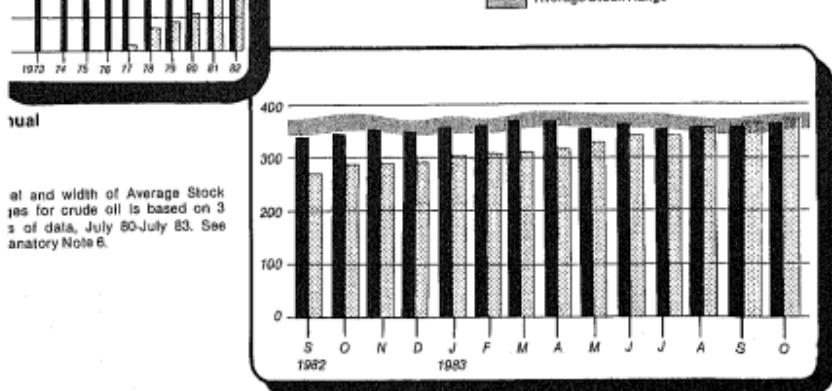


Monthly



Annual

Note: The width of Average Stock Range bars for crude oil is based on 3 months of data, July 80-July 83. See explanatory Note B.



Monthly

5

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply						
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawals ²	
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other
Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	AVERAGE	9,306	198	3,244		3,244	
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	8,452	-87
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,283	44	5,219	-65
1981	January	8,540	1,608	4,932	105	4,826	-151
	February	8,604	1,610	4,873	80	4,783	-127
	March	8,813	1,818	4,521	140	4,382	-155
	April	8,557	1,606	4,938	272	4,086	-444
	May	8,621	1,580	4,287	385	3,901	-513
	June	8,629	1,832	4,081	318	3,743	-334
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-924
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372
	September	8,601	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486
	October	8,583	1,596	4,380	453	3,827	-561
	November	8,586	1,514	4,046	271	3,774	-259
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	185	3,871	-252
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	265	4,141	-336
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-158
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213
	March	8,667	1,698	2,874	185	2,689	-235
	April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,559	-233
	May	8,603	1,707	3,306	204	3,105	-178
	June	8,646	1,865	3,838	105	3,732	-105
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,159	-97
	August	8,634	1,687	3,851	208	3,643	-208
	September	8,701	1,705	3,638	130	3,497	-143
	October	8,761	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216
	November	8,667	1,675	3,862	180	3,283	-179
	December	8,568	1,682	3,000	194	2,877	-125
	AVERAGE	8,648	1,696	3,488	185	3,323	-174
1983	January	8,634	1,688	2,838	210	2,720	-210
	February	8,580	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-197
	March	8,677	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184
	April	8,686	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	209	2,945	-203
	June	8,678	1,710	3,502	180	3,312	-188
	July	8,647	1,705	3,468	274	3,504	-264
	August	8,650	1,712	4,174	360	3,823	-358
	September*	8,668	1,722	R 4,221	R 309	R 3,912	R -307
	October**	8,654	1,731	3,785	213	3,572	-220
	AVERAGE	8,593	1,716	3,945	246	3,100	-243

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italic denotes preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basic stock levels.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴
	Thousand Barrels per Day				Million Barrels			
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242	242
1974	AVERAGE	-16	13	12,133	3	NA	285	265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271	271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285	285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	60	NA	348	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,730	138	NA	378	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,848	236	NA	430	61
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	267	NA	468	108
								5 368
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	338	NA	488	112
	February	-65	3	12,602	168	NA	464	116
	March	-67	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150
	June	-68	7	12,415	123	NA	548	183
	July	-68	7	12,261	257	NA	550	173
	August	-68	5	12,998	204	NA	547	195
	September	-61	4	12,505	184	NA	565	189
	October	-63	3	12,057	228	NA	579	215
	November	-64	4	12,240	276	NA	580	223
	December	-63	4	12,349	195	NA	594	230
	AVERAGE	-68	6	12,470	228	NA		
1982	January	-63	3	11,509	238	NA	605	235
	February	-84	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241
	March	-63	5	11,278	321	NA	609	249
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	255
	May	-62	3	11,803	282	NA	606	261
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	606	284
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	287
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274
	September	-58	4	12,146	184	NA	616	273
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	265
	November	-51	1	11,724	292	NA	648	200
	December	-53	1	11,814	193	NA	644	294
	AVERAGE	-68	3	11,774	238	NA		5 350
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	64	681	301
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	60	672	308
	March	NA	2	10,864	174	70	670	312
	April	NA	2	11,438	66	66	664	318
	May	NA	1	11,788	260	63	661	327
	June	NA	1	12,287	144	64	686	332
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	65	683	341
	August	NA	1	12,141	172	64	707	352
	September*	NA	1	R 12,445	177	66	R 713	R 361
	October**	NA	NA	11,779	NA	NA	720	367
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,685	NA	NA		

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) end of year stocks would be: 1974-268, 1980-483 (Total) and 376 (Other primary) and 1682-644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock Withdrawals ³	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline ⁴
					Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Percent of Total		Million Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	8	4	6,674	NA	NA	206
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,875	NA	NA	235
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,876	27.5	258
1978	AVERAGE	7,168	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	161	2	(*)	7,034	2,788	39.8	237
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,679	3,067	48.6	261
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(*)	6,431	3,141	48.8	278
	February	6,308	111	-116	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	294
	March	6,213	171	-81	(*)	6,303	3,087	49.1	290
	April	6,114	186	303	(*)	6,602	3,254	49.7	272
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,616	3,115	47.1	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,029	3,419	48.6	219
	July	6,405	151	288	(*)	6,823	3,424	242	194
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.2	225
	September	6,564	168	-70	2	6,662	3,395	50.1	237
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	190
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	248
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	26	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	203
1982	January	6,167	128	-816	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261
	February	5,899	133	172	5	6,196	3,210	51.8	257
	March	5,994	153	324	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247
	April	6,065	155	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,665	3,415	51.3	179
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219
	July	6,766	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	177
	August	6,419	261	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,631	3,404	52.1	185
	October	6,282	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	191
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230
	December	6,542	178	-105	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	189
	AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	(*)	5,981	3,352	50.0	251
	February	5,848	142	32	(*)	6,022	3,257	54.1	261
	March	5,807	205	766	23	8,843	3,620	52.9	207
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,605	53.0	224
	May	6,386	284	-126	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	183
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,005	3,795	54.2	225
	July	8,704	287	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	183
	August	6,539	260	150	13	6,046	3,836	56.2	226
	September	R 6,582	R 285	R -160	14	R 6,683	3,671	54.8	R 230
	October**	6,245	287	203	NA	6,779	NA	NA	222
	AVERAGE	6,310	245	63	NA	6,607	NA	NA	R 190

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasoline.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals.

⁷ Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

⁸ Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

⁹ See Explanatory Note 9.

¹⁰ Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

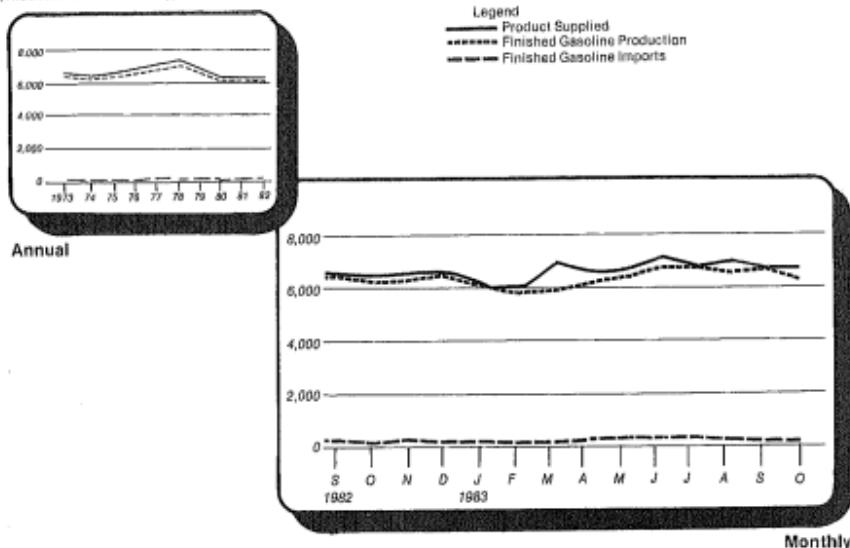
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

8

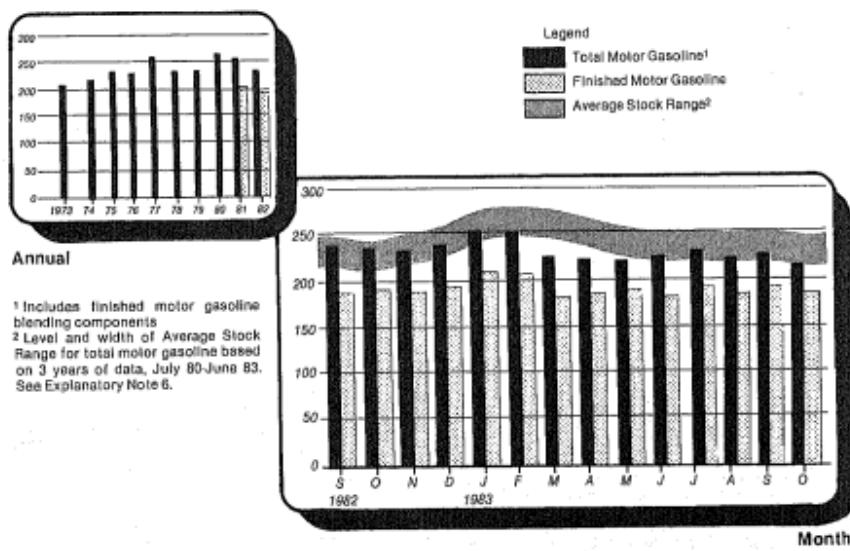
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
							Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,892
1974	AVERAGE	2,889	289	-9	2	2	2,848
1975	AVERAGE	2,854	165	46	2	1	2,851
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-178	1	1	3,302
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432
1979	AVERAGE	3,183	193	-34	1	3	3,311
1980	AVERAGE	2,852	142	64	1	3	2,856
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(*)	4,109
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373
	March	2,884	147	284	8	(*)	2,924
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(*)	2,411
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(*)	2,464
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378
	August	2,856	174	-450	8	(*)	2,388
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,603
	November	2,718	124	36	11	6	2,860
	December	2,858	96	277	11	28	2,812
	AVERAGE	2,813	173	38	10	5	2,829
1982	January	2,501	97	878	10	90	3,484
	February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085
	March	2,268	48	682	10	84	2,945
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978
	May	2,618	74	-103	10	75	2,444
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058
	August	2,507	80	-338	10	40	2,218
	September	2,857	61	-85	12	139	2,807
	October	2,838	91	-288	8	66	2,581
	November	2,850	145	-514	8	24	2,475
	December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,865
	AVERAGE	2,606	93	36	10	74	2,871
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760
	February	2,136	68	742	NA	105	2,832
	March	1,891	42	528	NA	59	2,900
	April	2,189	73	518	NA	47	2,713
	May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341
	June	2,545	175	-154	NA	40	2,526
	July	2,800	259	-556	NA	56	2,848
	August	2,612	302	-403	NA	43	131
	September*	R 2,725	R 253	R -374	NA	37	R 2,568
	October**	2,651	220	-244	NA	NA	R 156
	AVERAGE	2,421	159	77	NA	NA	2,591

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basic stock levels.

^{**} Less than 600 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.

** Italicics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

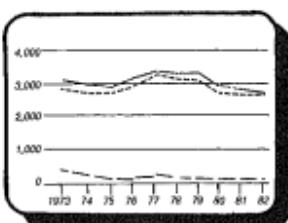
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

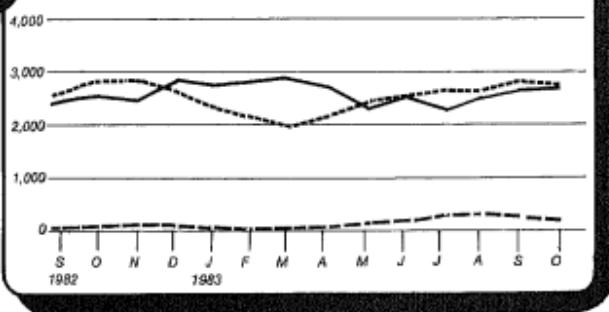
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

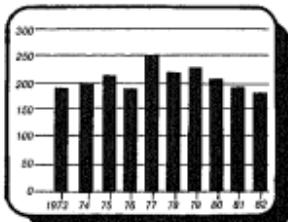
Legend
— Product Supplied
- - - Total Production
- - - Imports



Monthly

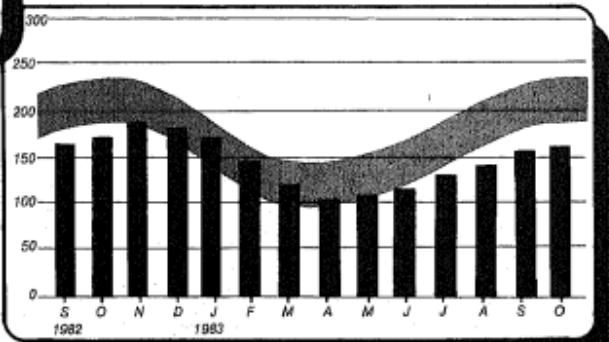
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Legend
█ Average Stock Range *



Monthly

* Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ⁴		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	871	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	63
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	460
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,482	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,369	-48	13	8	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,857	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	8	2,828	98
1980	AVERAGE	1,530	938	10	12	33	2,606	462
1981								
January		1,612	1,015	302	32	95	2,096	82
February		1,585	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
March		1,424	699	100	48	145	2,128	75
April		1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
May		1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
June		1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	89
July		1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
August		1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
September		1,282	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
October		1,239	788	8	54	202	1,884	80
November		1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,809	81
December		1,029	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
AVERAGE		1,321	800	37	48	118	2,066	
1982								
January		1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	89
February		1,166	956	363	53	213	2,344	50
March		1,123	912	12	53	187	1,800	58
April		1,166	788	150	52	234	1,823	54
May		1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,580	59
June		1,074	852	-57	59	217	1,501	61
July		1,028	857	58	49	239	1,550	59
August		955	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
September		1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
October		955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
November		988	637	-94	43	182	1,591	66
December		989	747	8	43	186	1,588	468
AVERAGE		1,070	778	32	48	209	1,716	
1983								
January		935	691	243	NA	294	1,574	61
February		857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
March		833	686	220	NA	169	1,560	48
April		942	743	-10	NA	310	1,354	47
May		930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
June		852	678	28	NA	219	1,317	50
July		771	662	-58	NA	90	1,306	52
August		708	705	115	NA	165	1,362	48
September ⁵	R 815	R 690	R -47	NA	134	R 1,324	R 50	
October ⁶	785	652	-8	NA	NA	1,312	47	
AVERAGE	840	687	50	NA	NA	1,400		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil

does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-81, and 1982-83. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

⁵ See Explanatory Note 8.

⁶ Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

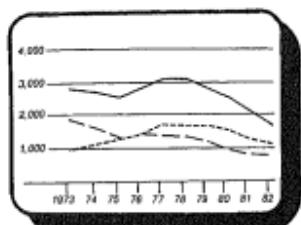
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

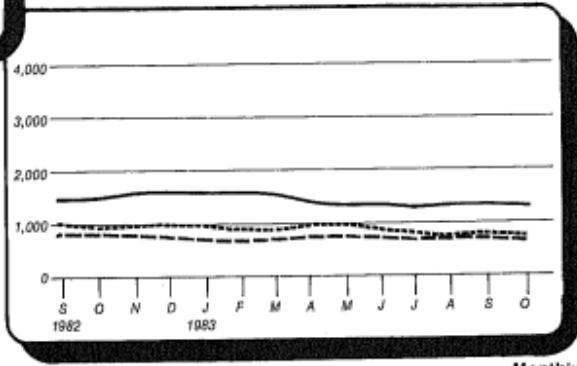
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

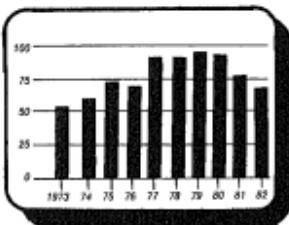
Legend
— Product Supplied
- - - Total Production
- - Imports



Monthly

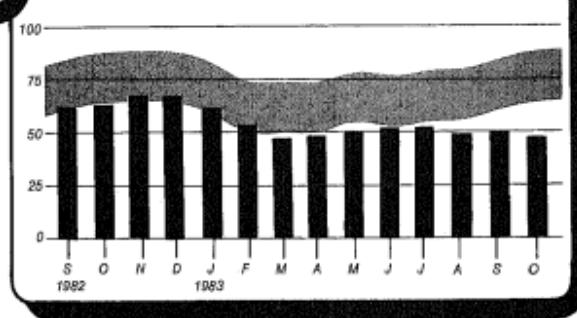
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

— Average Stock Range



Monthly

13

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449
1974	AVERAGE	1,585	123	-38	220	25	1,408
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	248	26	1,333
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	238	15	1,692
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,768
	March	1,551	280	-4	257	20	1,530
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,226
	August	1,602	195	-242	235	149	1,160
	September	1,622	198	-75	267	21	1,438
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556
	November	1,571	280	86	363	58	1,495
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,824
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,488
1982	January	1,586	314	443	301	67	1,863
	February	1,466	261	243	327	51	1,621
	March	1,544	223	211	280	74	1,615
	April	1,508	188	98	257	77	1,458
	May	1,585	186	-71	234	43	1,403
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254
	July	1,476	227	-13	263	37	1,396
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463
	October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642
	AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,489
1983	January	1,662	240	618	313	116	2,088
	February	1,580	305	84	237	78	1,636
	March	1,517	166	-61	180	127	1,316
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	118	1,232
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,169
	July	1,571	101	-208	217	55	1,284
	August	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225
	September*	1,625	178	-23	298	86	1,457
	AVERAGE	1,568	188	-59	226	63	1,387

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

bers of new respondents were added to bulk

storage during the previous years.

withdrawals. Using the expanded

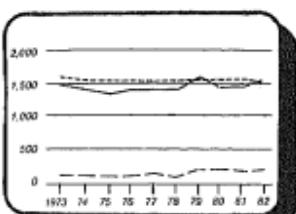
4-113, 1980-128, and 1982-103, Stock

using new basis stock levels, and rounding.

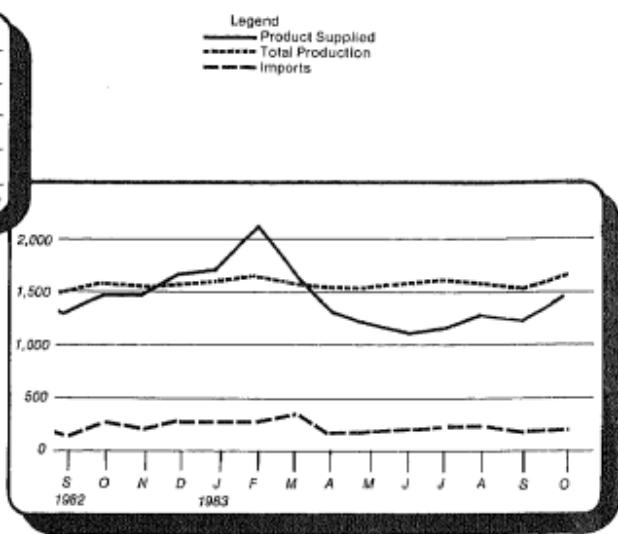
of Columbia.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



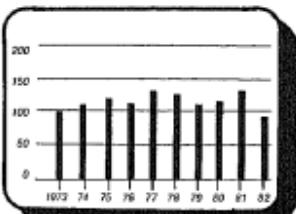
Annual



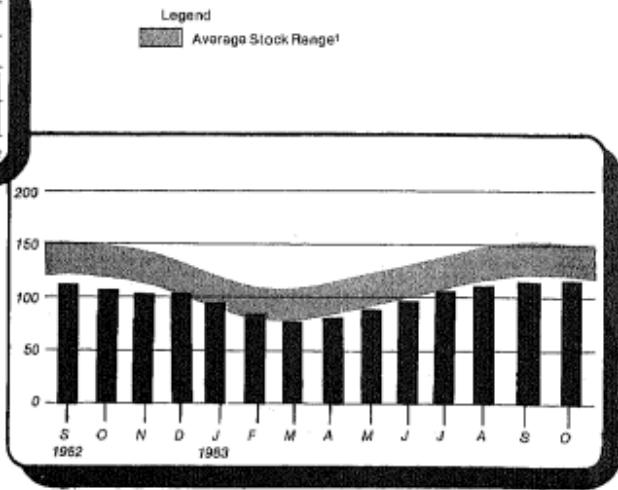
Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ² Million Barrels
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	206
1974 AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	* 218
1975 AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976 AVERAGE	3,643	208	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 AVERAGE	3,812	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 AVERAGE	4,046	168	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980 AVERAGE	3,955	210	-23	311	198	3,634	* 247
1981 January	3,621	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
February	3,723	182	-200	598	208	2,958	302
March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
May	3,692	228	-58	594	238	3,231	305
June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	287
August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	288
September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,158	281
October	3,503	241	183	710	227	3,000	285
November	3,570	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,826	282
AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,068	
1982 January	3,171	268	-7	624	180	2,631	282
February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
March	3,468	243	-191	725	161	2,631	283
April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
July	3,680	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271
October	3,529	383	244	815	266	2,976	264
November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
December	3,524	313	366	865	275	2,842	* 253
AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,888	
1983 January	3,222	287	-371	570	271	2,307	271
February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
March	3,400	290	-94	570	249	2,706	273
April	3,363	377	3	598	247	2,901	273
May	3,448	364	26	684	242	2,902	273
June	3,674	427	89	715	292	3,197	270
July	3,703	393	106	757	209	3,237	266
August	3,774	435	23	689	242	3,302	266
September ⁴	3,861	460	-31	768	236	3,287	267
AVERAGE	3,526	371	-27	671	246	2,978	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-258. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

⁵ See Explanatory Note 9.B.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	AVERAGE	138	184	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,983	815
1974	AVERAGE	180	4	481	74	300	468	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	782	702	122	3,801	1,383
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	538	298	1,025	700	134	5,068	2,424
1977	AVERAGE	659	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	890	287	6,193	3,165
1978	AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	918	845	226	5,751	2,963
1979	AVERAGE	636	858	1,956	281	420	304	1,093	690	212	5,937	3,056
1980	AVERAGE	488	564	1,281	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,651
1981	January	341	500	1,284	63	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
	February	381	488	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	82	3,591	2,064
	March	352	485	1,027	47	322	0	771	360	54	3,426	1,912
	April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,067
	May	393	443	833	17	287	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,798
	June	556	390	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,822	1,703
	July	395	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	468	38	3,233	1,757
	August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
	September	336	154	1,477	95	371	0	323	359	148	3,264	2,063
	October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
	November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	58	3,184	1,724
	December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	368	0	823	468	60	3,223	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	883	378	128	2,859	1,403
	February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,597	1,054
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	386	91	2,051	860
	April	65	0	511	122	215	0	427	425	85	1,871	740
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,630	897
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	829
	July	169	0	660	108	327	60	910	358	95	2,885	965
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	89	1,943	677
	October	249	7	494	81	242	108	313	504	108	2,084	810
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,295	797
	December	155	0	237	12	265	66	462	398	73	1,680	421
	AVERAGE	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	328
	March	65	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183
	April	228	0	160	(*)	210	0	189	508	126	1,438	409
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	89	1,645	618
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	148	1,938	515
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	491	187	2,240	509
	August	370	0	426	45	415	213	464	477	230	2,641	868
	September	413	0	587	21	518	68	324	472	208	2,627	1,074
	AVERAGE	251	0	252	28	338	60	297	421	135	1,780	548

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total	
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	88	328	465	3,263
1974	AVERAGE	184	1,070	8	511	251	8	80	391	340	2,832
1975	AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	408	300	2,454
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	128	105	466	560	2,814
1978	AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	428	464	2,813
1979	AVERAGE	147	538	438	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,510
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	481	2,808
1981	January	39	543	401	198	180	233	69	484	552	2,701
	February	84	548	437	227	163	271	48	481	626	2,581
	March	74	472	408	227	93	253	45	370	571	2,593
	April	68	412	418	198	139	402	49	365	380	2,423
	May	122	385	522	213	105	388	58	344	244	2,573
	June	51	363	538	198	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
	July	77	362	364	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
	August	69	378	469	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
	September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	681	3,100
	October	63	449	569	161	121	351	80	303	682	2,739
	November	63	547	628	168	108	253	78	284	421	2,557
	December	70	501	587	148	125	260	73	367	583	2,714
	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	82	327	534	2,872
1982	January	58	513	425	179	108	346	62	334	452	2,474
	February	67	537	478	221	120	181	58	362	508	2,510
	March	43	437	503	189	118	284	62	307	480	2,433
	April	82	360	478	184	166	247	36	266	680	2,507
	May	77	419	766	152	95	518	47	302	607	2,961
	June	32	451	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231
	July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	681	3,204
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	680	3,137
	September	92	493	897	195	88	631	51	270	746	3,472
	October	45	459	882	148	109	688	52	262	801	3,222
	November	51	553	890	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	335	480	2,918
	AVERAGE	65	482	885	175	112	455	50	318	627	2,988
1983	January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	296	588	2,988
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	182	554	2,655
	March	68	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,606
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,308
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	235	681	3,252
	June	137	576	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281
	July	69	633	849	181	103	369	37	384	636	3,450
	August	142	540	891	194	90	481	40	313	725	3,385
	September	137	523	832	251	82	472	33	308	822	3,481
	AVERAGE	115	537	852	187	91	377	39	257	683	3,188

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

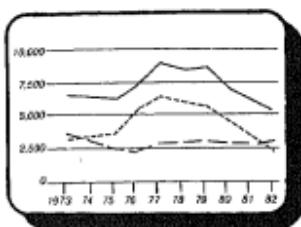
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

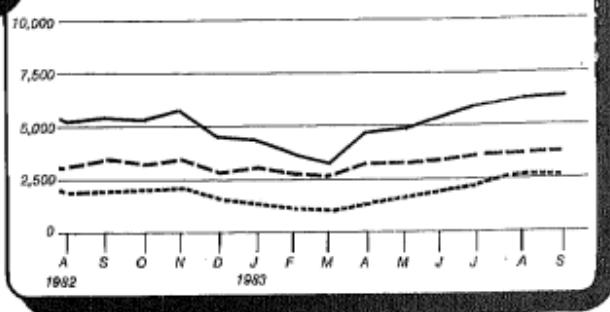
Crude Oil (including SPR) and Petroleum Products Imports

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

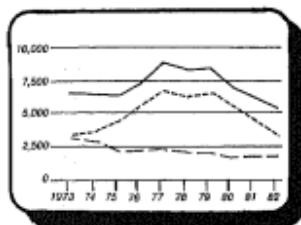


Annual

Legend
— Total
- - - OPEC
- - Non-OPEC

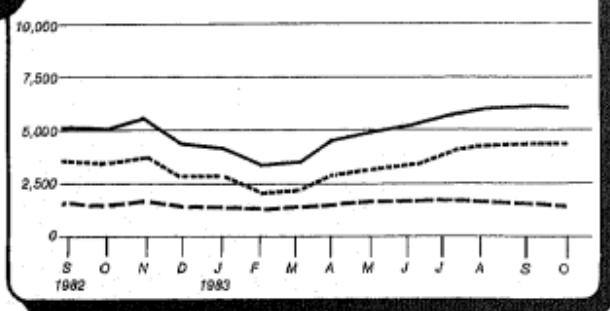


Monthly



Annual

Legend
— Total
- - - Crude Oil
- - Petroleum Products



Monthly

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1982: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1983 through September 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. October 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1983 through October 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels
	per Day	per Day	per Day	per Day
Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	51,663	1,728	467,578	1,713
(2) Lower 48 States	256,311	8,044	1,597,743	5,851
(3) Total U.S.	259,974	8,065	2,065,421	5,855
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	117,254	3,912	601,873	3,045
(5) SPR Imports	0,295	006	87,093	848
(6) Exports	5,315	177	47,188	175
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	121,304	4,043	655,488	3,123
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-9,228	-307	-67,173	-245
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,477	116	-1,588	-8
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,007	-57	-19,098	-68
(11) Unaccounted for	-185	-6	55,885	205
(12) Total Other Sources	-7,928	-205	-30,985	-113
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	373,340	12,445	3,167,025	11,574
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Field Production	47,830	1,595	424,378	1,554
(15) Imports 2	575	19	3,599	14
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	626	18	-5,005	-19
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,031	1,634	422,764	1,549
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-591	-28	-5,529	-20
(19) Imports	8,575	339	70,512	259
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,797	60	14,525	53
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	16,041	501	126,287	473
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,891	88	17,572	83
(23) Total Other Liquids	28,114	937	225,437	829
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	450,495	15,016	3,893,815	14,662
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,580	1,610	374,402	1,371
(26) Exports	16,218	507	184,711	503
(27) Imports (Net)	30,345	1,011	202,691	769
(28) Total New Supply of Products	490,890	16,026	4,045,907	14,820
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(28) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-16,964	-632	49,694	191
(28) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	481,966	15,994	4,095,371	14,801
(28) = (24) + (28)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	200,805	6,663	1,000,291	8,594
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	77,039	2,616	707,708	5,592
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	36,715	1,324	284,918	1,410
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,719	1,457	379,783	1,397
(35) Other*	98,593	3,297	906,096	2,663
(36) Crude Oil	1,891	88	17,572	83
(37) Total Product Supplied	451,966	15,918	4,095,371	14,801
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	351,633	--	951,833	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	361,000	--	981,000	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	112,845	--	112,845	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	40,708	--	46,706	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream 2	16,773	--	16,773	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	504,962	--	606,386	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,492,149	--	1,492,149	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E =Estimated.

-- =Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Community	Field Production	Supply			Disposition				
		Refinery Production	Imports	Stock	With-Drawal (+) or Growth (-) Stock	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Shipped
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)									
Natural Gas Liquids and LPG	0	126,619	-5,743	-1,686	0	16	373,340	5,215	1,481
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	47,967	10,912	5,819	-158	0	0	13,862	2,548	47,449
Unfinished Straight	9,482	0	4,077	-45	0	0	5,032	0	13,624
Plant Condensate	0	0	138	0	0	0	977	0	7,046
Leaded Petroleum Gasoline	37,762	10,912	5,344	492	0	0	43,719	0	36,175
Unleaded Petroleum Gasoline	8,624	5,713	1,431	-964	0	0	7,093	2,568	45,452
Residue	12,629	8,221	1,245	613	0	0	11,451	118,821	5,884
Butane	12,670	8,221	1,025	-168	0	0	1,323	1,323	21,465
Butane-Propylene Mixtures	10,324	1,936	175	-134	0	0	3,775	1,219	26,041
Ethane-Propylene Mixtures	0	0	374	0	0	0	261	0	3,703
Isobutane	0	1,160	716	0	0	0	0	0	1,873
2,662	-1	0	241	0	0	0	2,655	0	9,247
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	30,481
Other Liquids	1,397	0	9,676	-561	0	0	16,321	0	-5,229
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,397	0	0	-40	0	0	1,707	0	3,987
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,026	-2,132	0	0	9,015	0	-3,411
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	1,264	1,085	0	0	0	4,653	0	112,645
Airline Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	46	0	0	48	0	-1,287
Pleated Petroleum Products	263	407,582	46,217	-48,920	0	0	12,927	417,285	490,541
Pleated Motor Gasoline	148	187,404	6,564	-4,021	0	0	0	411	206,680
Pleated Leaded Motor Gasoline	32	85,151	5,171	707	0	0	0	96,437	189,879
Pleated Unleaded Motor Gasoline	112,253	3,485	5,698	0	0	0	0	95,610	95,610
Naphtha, Aviation Gasoline	156	937	1	0	0	0	0	110,34	95,438
Kerosene-Type Motor Fuel	0	5,603	0	-16	0	0	0	0	9,955
Kerosene-Type Motor Fuel	0	26,879	1,237	-1,285	0	0	0	0	25,543
Diesel Fuel	3	2,512	301	-221	0	0	0	0	6,895
Diesel Fuel Oil	1	81,744	7,569	-11,205	0	0	0	270	36,985
Residue Fuel Oil	0	24,448	20,986	-1,398	0	0	0	0	9,184
Naphtha, < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	4,775	42	-145	0	0	0	0	154,748
Other Oils, > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	7,576	0	-92	0	0	0	0	39,715
Special Naphtha	97	1,718	778	-86	0	0	0	0	4,132
Lubricants	0	4,872	248	-486	0	0	0	0	1,431
Waxes	0	425	44	71	0	0	0	0	2,157
Propane	0	12,885	0	-375	0	0	0	0	2,082
Alcohol and Rosin Oil	0	15,144	391	2,720	0	0	0	0	10,954
SBM Oil	0	17,736	316	0	0	0	0	0	746
Miscellaneous Products	66	1,931	316	-982	0	0	0	0	4,880
Total	209,711	418,594	112,581	-26,772	-168	16	403,463	20,531	464,666

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Less than 500 barrels.

3 Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and contains parentheses: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock-Win-Drawn (+) or Add. (+)	Units-Counted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Seized	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,985,421	0	689,807	-61,782	15,925	416	3,187,625	47,358	17,872	712,633
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	421,066	10,292	55,077	-21,438	0	0	180,142	22,754	450,641	185,524
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	70,225	0	1,840	-1,021	0	0	48,803	0	21,239	7,308
Unfractionated Butane	5,445	0	0	-4,276	0	0	169	0	0	9,315
Plant Condensate	5,689	0	1,849	992	0	0	8,612	0	16	496
Liquid Petroleum Gases	339,844	88,362	51,387	-16,133	0	0	61,633	22,784	371,713	118,051
Butane	41,116	12,876	12,876	-167	0	0	720	65,244	5,084	5,084
Propane	72,972	11,684	11,684	-1,047	0	0	1,115	15,051	183,091	62,284
Butane	10,043	11,028	11,028	-9	0	0	34,762	9,053	34,028	26,047
Butane-Propane Mixture	1,000	4,786	312	0	0	0	2,621	0	5,491	1,013
Butane-Propane Mixture	98,949	0	10,171	-1,468	0	0	48	0	76,215	12,748
Butane-Propane Mixture Solution	25,118	171	0	-1,950	0	0	22,917	0	0	10,051
Other Liquids	14,525	0	70,512	-45,329	0	0	124,606	0	-45,008	153,385
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	14,525	0	0	-165	0	0	14,432	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	61,847	-7,985	0	0	78,205	0	-23,727	112,645
Animal Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	8,665	-1,759	0	0	21,511	0	-20,618	95,004
Animal Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-167	0	0	650	0	-462	205
Petroleum Products	3,934	3,472,728	383,014	86,097	0	0	0	141,847	3,722,276	490,541
Refined Motor Gasoline	610	1,725,940	65,725	12,555	0	0	0	1,400,231	180,676	0
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	423	777,109	36,585	7,545	0	0	0	2,052	619,858	95,610
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	197	946,831	29,230	5,313	0	0	0	0	681,871	95,069
Refined Aviation Gasoline	852	6,209	212	-259	0	0	0	0	7,034	2,545
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	67,272	0	384	0	0	0	0	57,405	6,805
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	269,262	7,621	-2,254	0	0	0	1,699	288,301	34,865
Kerosene	90	27,086	1,947	1,949	0	0	0	0	31,350	9,194
Diesel Fuel	11	653,776	41,501	30,351	0	0	0	18,73	707,708	154,446
Diesel Fuel Rock Oil	0	231,054	18,622	18,389	0	0	0	53,227	384,918	48,661
Naphtha (< 460 Deg. for Petco, Fined, Use)	0	38,598	5,557	-99	0	0	0	1,956	40,451	0
Other Oils (> 460 Deg. for Petco, Fined, Use)	0	70,640	170	23	0	0	0	4,238	64,824	2,137
Special Naphthas	88	14,844	5,440	3,559	0	0	0	1,012	20,580	3,185
Lubricants	0	39,949	2,033	2,227	0	0	0	4,454	38,833	10,954
Waxes	0	4,040	232	1,401	0	0	0	1,197	4,121	746
Petroleum Coke	0	112,325	0	1,691	0	0	0	54,459	60,357	4,880
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	164,966	2,132	151	0	0	0	294	167,548	-17,118
Bit. Gas	0	149,592	0	0	0	0	0	140,592	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	92	15,426	4,283	59	0	0	0	274	20,545	1,890
Total	2,984,916	3,591,000	1,348,209	-30,132	55,055	416	3,431,773	211,818	4,106,371	1,492,169

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing & -11.

(b) Less than 100 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See *Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation*.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(thousand barrels per day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With-Drawal (+) or Stock In (-)	Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Railway Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	2,626	0	4,221	-921	-6	1	12,445	177	66	
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,508	264	197	-5	0	0	480	96	1,396	
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	214	0	15	(1)	0	0	151	0	138	
Unfinished Crude Oil	-16	0	5	-16	0	0	0	0	0	
Plant Condensate	26	0	5	2	0	0	31	0	0	
Liquified Petroleum Gasoline	1,261	364	175	-23	0	0	236	96	1,457	
Ethane	267	19	48	-33	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane	422	274	45	-33	21	0	0	4	329	
Butane	211	85	25	-16	0	0	0	126	44	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6	6	12	-1	0	0	0	0	10	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	267	0	39	3	0	0	0	0	308	
Isobutane	88	(1)	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	60	0	329	-40	0	0	544	0	-175	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	60	0	0	-3	0	0	57	0	0	
Unfinished Oil	0	0	268	-71	0	0	352	0	-714	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	41	53	0	0	165	0	-61	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	12	61,606	1,541	-609	0	0	0	421	73,009	
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,480	295	-950	0	0	0	0	14	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,588	170	-27	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2,742	115	-87	0	0	0	0	14	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	5	27	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	198	0	-49	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	0	806	41	-45	0	0	0	0	0	
(1)	0	1,117	10	-31	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,725	253	-374	0	0	0	37	2,468	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	815	699	-47	0	0	0	0	1,384	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	150	1	-5	0	0	0	0	150	
Other Oil > 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	253	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphtha	3	57	29	-23	0	0	0	0	3,671	
Lubricants	0	156	8	-17	0	0	0	13	0	
Waxes	0	14	1	2	0	0	0	18	162	
Butane/Isobutane	0	420	0	-13	0	0	0	1	17	
Asphalt and Petro. Oil	0	505	13	71	0	0	0	167	250	
Salt Oil	0	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	
Miscellaneous Products	2	64	11	-12	0	0	0	0	691	
Total	10,323	13,950	6,098	-425	-6	1	13,449	684	15,395	

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

(2) Spilling.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and estimation procedure: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Drawdown (+) or Additions (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Disposition		
							Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)									
	\$ 3,986	0	3,986	-232	205	2	11,674	173	65
Natural Gas, Liquids and LPG									
Natural Gasoline and Isoparaffins	1,548	323	202	-78	0	0	440	43	1,465
Unfinished Stream	257	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	74
Plant Condensate	20	0	0	-13	0	0	1	0	0
Liquified Petroleum Gases	1,244	21	0	7	4	0	21	0	1,207
Propane	282	16	180	-63	0	0	236	83	1812
Butane	437	207	43	-15	0	0	4	50	473
Bu/ane	203	27	4	-3	0	0	127	33	183
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	4	18	1	0	0	0	0	20
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	2945	0	57	-5	0	0	0	0	2937
Monotane	98	1	0	-16	0	0	84	0	3
Other Liquids	83	0	253	-20	0	0	456	0	-165
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohols	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Unfinished Crude Oil	0	0	329	-27	0	0	286	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	6	0	0	115	0	-77
Airline Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	-2
Refined Petroleum Products									
Finshed Motor Gasoline	12	12,731	1,183	240	0	0	0	580	15,636
Finshed Lethane Motor Gasoline	2	6,315	2,611	47	0	0	0	10	6,324
Finshed Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,547	133	38	0	0	0	10	2,550
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	1	3,486	107	19	0	0	0	0	3,496
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3	239	1	-1	0	0	0	0	240
Distilled Fuel Oil	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	1	210
Residual Fuel Oil	0	615	26	-1	0	0	0	0	615
Other Oils, for Petco, Frelco, Use	0	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,024
Other Oils, 4000 Bbls. for Petco, Frelco, Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sealed Neftexas	0	54	259	1	0	0	0	0	54
Lubricants	0	543	54	20	1	0	0	0	543
Waxes	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Petroleum Cokes	0	414	0	7	0	0	0	0	221
Asphalt and Roach Oil	0	305	8	1	0	0	0	0	302
Salt Gas	0	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	546
Miscellaneous Products	3	57	16	0	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,272	13,044	4,936	-119	295	2	12,571	778	15,601

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2. Adjusted to 500 barrels.

3. Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and definition procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks
				Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Uncon- sumed For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Imports	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,3452	0	27,465	1,651	-2,148	4,841	0	34,151	0	15,450
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	842	1,217	4,138	-282	0	2,311	0	24	147	4,256
Liquified Petroleum Gases	722	1,217	324	-260	0	2,311	0	65	147	4,105
Other Products ¹	120	0	84	-24	0	0	0	29	0	151
Other Liquids	214	0	4,452	-3,240	0	27	0	2,298	0	-698
Crude Hydrocarbons and Alkides	0	0	-101	0	0	0	0	113	0	2,152
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,132	-2,628	0	27	0	2,301	0	-760
Naturale Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	-504	0	0	0	0	115	0	1,682
Alcohol-Grade Components	0	0	0	-7	0	0	0	-7	0	5,407
Refined Petroleum Products	42	36,709	39,935	-4,511	0	0	0	1,024	132,320	172,723
Finished Motor Gasoline	41	17,273	7,206	-460	0	0	0	0	65,647	55,691
Finished Labeled Motor Gasoline	16	11,219	4,195	-271	0	0	0	1	39,166	30,625
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,612	0	-579	0	26,948	0	0	0	0	450
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	47	0	203	0	0	0	0	252
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	388	0	97	0	505	0	0	0	1,003
Dollante Fuel Oil	0	1,107	967	-588	0	0	0	0	0	648
Dollante Fuel Oil	0	48	200	-716	0	239	0	0	0	8,982
Residual Fuel Oil	0	7,670	8,484	-5,582	0	15,670	0	0	1,127	3,405
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,420	17,868	-221	0	2,249	0	0	22,496	67,506
Naphtha and Other Oil for Petro. Feed	0	334	118	10	0	187	0	0	22,858	22,829
Special Naphtha	0	32	128	51	0	116	0	0	0	37
Liquids	0	696	207	0	0	613	0	0	1,022	689
Waxes	0	95	7	-1	0	7	0	0	0	155
Petroleum Coke	0	1,213	0	28	0	0	0	0	674	917
Asphalt and Roof Oil	0	3,038	377	-82	0	445	0	0	2	3,777
Sulphur	0	1,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	4,319
Miscellaneous Products	0	217	232	-56	0	294	0	0	15	734
Totals	3,449	39,096	16,260	-3,102	0	70,273	0	36,587	1,171	155,747

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes return, generic, isopentane, unfractionated ethane, and plant condensate.

3 Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Railway Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addl. (min. 5)	Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Railway Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	£ 31,467	0	26,876	175	26,820	1,147	0	65,569	525	0	76,966
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	8,982	2,368	4,127	1,911	0	8,053	0	4,352	1,662	13,469	43,439
Liquid Petroleum Gases	2,205	4,127	0	1,512	0	1,481	0	2,688	1,662	13,365	38,502
Other Products ²	896	0	0	-401	0	1,572	0	1,584	0	103	4,857
Other Liquids	349	0	593	1,936	0	941	0	3,049	0	-36	23,744
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	349	0	0	145	0	0	0	387	0	0	102
Unfinished Oils	0	0	403	851	0	778	0	1,039	0	237	16,053
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,600	2411	0	509	0	1,763	0	-273	7,489
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-10	0	0	120
Finished Petroleum Products	5	94,876	604	-1,528	0	21,544	0	0	420	114,764	123,014
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	93,511	72	-1,281	0	12,933	0	0	164	65,482	58,242
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	0	94,790	66	1,480	0	6,474	0	0	584	28,850	28,850
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,421	6	-2,771	0	6,450	0	0	0	33,317	28,312
Finished Aviation Gasoline	92	0	0	-53	0	185	0	0	0	284	863
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	682	0	122	0	0	131	0	0	0	1,135	1,364
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	3,517	0	320	0	0	1,202	0	0	0	5,190	7,511
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	706	1	121	0	0	-121	0	0	0	4	652
Crude Kerosene	0	19,262	175	-2,433	0	6,684	0	0	0	24,235	35,121
Crude Kerosene	0	1,326	269	2030	0	-743	0	0	0	1,590	26,221
Crude Kerosene	0	1,042	2	11	0	13	0	0	74	0	221
Special Kerosene	0	475	38	59	0	114	0	0	0	0	650
Lubricants	0	880	9	55	0	265	0	0	13	990	1,923
Waxes	0	30	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	47	73
Petroleum Coke	0	3,173	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	3,059	723
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,122	1	1,591	0	659	0	0	0	6,315	6,917
Sul. Gas	0	4,126	0	-65	0	0	0	0	0	4,036	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	171	4	0	0	-190	0	0	0	-75	229
Total	40,784	56,586	20,019	958	26,120	26,655	0	35,410	2,656	126,197	267,733

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, butane, propane, unfractured system, and plant condensate.

(p) Less than 500 barrels.

(E) Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and definition procedures: See Encyclopedic Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With-Draw (+) or Add (-)	Stock With-Draw (+) or Add (-)	Unadjusted Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Disposition			Ending Stocks
									Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,124,455	0	67,158	-7,180	-22,765	14,483	-4	770,016	0	0	-27	629,543
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	34,593	10,681	374	-578	0	-1,337	0	8,246	650	27,269	0	51,542
Unadjusted Petroleum Gains	27,568	6,061	374	-1,557	0	-9,857	0	3,684	650	24,420	0	70,417
Other Products	6,354	0	1,056	0	0	-640	0	4,562	0	3,841	0	11,125
Other Liquids	814	0	4,185	-498	0	-1,041	0	8,296	0	-6,594	0	72,883
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	814	0	4,185	-498	0	-1,041	0	8,296	0	-6,594	0	72,883
Ultralow Oils	0	0	4,050	-443	0	-92	0	6,618	0	0	0	123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	15,158	482	0	-868	0	5,078	0	-3,101	0	54,718
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,082	0	-2,403	0	17,884
Refined Petroleum Products	307	79,232	4,987	-9,425	0	-9,000	0	0	0	0	0	156
Flame-Reduced Motor Gasoline	0	86,907	714	-3,198	0	-5,220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flame-Reduced Motor Gasoline	0	37,121	480	-1,108	0	-3,093	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flame-Reduced Motor Gasoline	0	51,706	254	-2,061	0	-3,137	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flame-Reduced Aviation Gasoline	150	360	0	45	0	-413	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,747	0	-150	0	-854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,150	176	-413	0	-10,205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil	3	2,963	(P)	-674	0	-354	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	1	38,880	846	-3,288	0	-20,875	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline and Other Oils for Petro. Prod.	0	11,082	1,403	-536	0	-2,542	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	70,421	222	-153	0	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	87	1,096	955	-170	0	-230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	2,011	23	27	0	-486	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrofusene Coke	0	2,255	42	57	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,367	0	-432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale Gas	0	4,854	0	-633	0	-1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	47	1,514	6	-234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	150,799	980,793	75,754	-18,049	-22,765	-64,055	-4	192,563	6,249	199,161	806,447	

¹ Unadjusted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, kogasoline, unadjusted stream, and plant condensate.

^(P) Less than 500 barrels.

^E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Water (1+)	Unadjusted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Disposition			Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
							Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 16,599	0	1,182	-351	-3,807	0	0	13,616	0	5	12,621
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,328	154	285	-54	0	-1,227	0	631	1	1,085	1,151
Liquified Petroleum Gases	702	134	341	-51	0	-1,125	0	350	0	680	554
Other Products	1,527	0	54	-3	0	-1,292	0	181	0	405	577
Other Liquids	0	0	91	-95	0	0	0	-489	0	543	4,096
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	91	-13	0	0	0	-659	0	721	2,475
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-69	0	0	0	-10	0	0	1,581
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	9	12,659	149	884	0	770	0	0	4	14,784	9,344
Refined Motor Gasoline	7	10,004	154	125	0	103	0	0	0	7,155	4,303
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7	4,224	54	142	0	122	0	0	0	4,410	2,647
Refined Aviation Gasoline	0	2,950	0	-15	0	180	0	0	0	2,755	1,695
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	23	0	11	0	25	0	0	0	59	37
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	385	0	-13	0	-62	0	0	0	258	317
Kerosene	0	6143	0	-112	0	-438	0	0	0	1,011	714
Kerosene	0	3,434	0	-45	0	0	0	0	0	3,684	2,085
Kerosene	0	3,652	63	295	0	-263	0	0	0	3,764	474
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	345	21	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	4
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
Lubricants	0	21	(1)	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	52
Waxes	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Coal Oil	0	237	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	302	148
Stil. Gas	0	823	0	504	0	0	0	0	1	1,326	566
Mixed/Residue Products	0	523	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	529	0
Total	14,207	13,723	1,818	373	-3,807	-1,061	0	13,616	5	15,498	27,352

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unfractuated ethane, and plant condensate.

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

E =Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to interoperation rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply, Stock With-Drawal or Addi- tion, L.	Uncon- tracted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Disposition	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (producing lease, burdened)	8,165,101	0	6,248	-29	-687	-20,371	29	63,594	4,780	1,939	84,455
Natural Gas Liquids and Units	1,945	1,930	605	-305	0	0	0	579	92	1,790	3,553
Liquified Petroleum Gases	450	1,120	168	-320	0	0	0	306	92	1,160	2,514
Other Products	451	0	437	-15	0	0	0	273	0	630	316
Other Liquids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	620	0	805	2,961	0	-129	0	3,292	0	487	31,426
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1,034	0	123	0	1,046	0	-502	25,734
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	1,072	0	9616	7,563
Packed Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465
Finulated Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finulated Landed Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finulated Unlashed Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highoctane Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petn. Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane Cuts	0	0	55	14	0	0	0	0	0	412	1,223
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	2,635	0	-17	0	0	0	0	62	54
SEI Gas	0	0	2,967	12	346	0	0	0	2,294	604	2,091
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	3,469	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,715	1,691
Total	865,762	71,046	6,989	338	-587	-17,759	20	67,465	10,451	71,574	174,335

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2. Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unrefined streams, and plant condensate.

3. Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Instructions.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (excluding Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month, 1 July 1983
(Thousands of barrels)

Continued				Production	
PAD District and State			Total	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I					
Florida				2,387	75
New York				2,285	85
Pennsylvania				2,446	79
West Virginia				2,467	310
Alabama				2,467	18
Total PAD District I				555	567
PAD District II					
Indiana				2,060	
Kentucky				9,107	
Michigan				2,649	
Missouri				-327	-11
Nebraska				52,849	1,706
North Dakota				20	1
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Adjustment 3					
Total PAD District II				87,492	2,819
PAD District III					
Alaska				2,068	0.048
Arizona				8,947	
California					
Central (Central)				8,588	205
East Central				21,504	684
North				15	(P)
South California				6,621	214
Nevada				34,508	1,119
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ⁽⁴⁾				-24	-1
Total PAD District III				87,492	2,819
United States Total				8,947	

⁽¹⁾ Includes the following oilfield production (Thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 1,708;
California: Federal: 2,626; State: 2,112;
Louisiana: Federal: 2,511; State: 2,112;

Texas: Federal: 1,497; State: 2,286;

⁽²⁾ These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaska figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PADD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

⁽³⁾ Less than 500 barrels.

⁽⁴⁾ Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Supplementary Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ September 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V	
	East Coast	American Continental	Appalachian Region	Mid- West	Mid- West Dist.	Mid- West Dist.	Mid- West Dist.	Mid- West Dist.	Mid- West Dist.	Mid- West Dist.
Natural Gas Liquids										
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	482	280	842	2	1,886	445	6,629	8,422	19,887	3,025
Unfractionated Stream	448	68	558	7,219	3,275	3,256	1,240	1,230	3,113	4,230
Plant Condensate	0	30	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,567
Leaded Petroleum Gasoline	413	309	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shale	142	157	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt	162	167	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bitumen	89	29	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residue-Resin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residue-Asphalt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residue-Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphaltic	19	16	35	0	48	11	414	473	272	1,034
Prefined Petroleum Products	41	0	41	0	1	0	5	6	293	6
Prefined Motor Gasoline	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Prefined Leadless Motor Gasoline	23	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Prefined Aviation Gasoline	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitrogenous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	503	380	883	2	1,887	445	6,634	8,968	20,190	3,011

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Expository Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 12. Refinery Impact of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Mid. At.	Ches.	Mid.	W. Va.	Gulf Coast	Texas	Gulf of	No. La.	New Mexico	Totals
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,674	1,477	34,151	1,878	57,482	7,741	10,040	65,959	14,814	91,735	62,220	4,071
Natural Gas Liquids												
Natural Gasoline and Lepentane	29	0	28	0	487	235	880	1,582	846	2,145	478	40
Unkondensated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	100	0	8	112	0	611	0	177
Liquid Petroleum Gases	65	0	65	124	1,251	264	748	2,688	495	1,681	1,451	67
Butane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	54	771	181	375	1,381	159	1,248	352
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	90	30	4
Isobutane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	65	0	65	70	713	60	374	1,217	325	280	707	81
Other Liquids												
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	113	0	113	0	348	0	19	367	34	366	206	2
Unkondensated Oil (gas)	2,429	-126	2,501	45	446	-135	879	209	4,469	507	192	101
Motor Gasoline Standard	133	18	-115	-6	595	23	1,181	1,703	-450	1,402	1,695	22
Components (kg)	-133	0	-7	0	0	4	0	-10	0	2	46	0
Aviation Gasoline Standard	-7	0	-7	0	0	4	0	-14	-10	0	0	48
Components (kg)	-7	0	-7	0	0	4	0	-14	-10	0	0	48
Total Input to Refineries	35,170	1,367	36,937	2,042	60,820	5,120	22,361	69,410	16,260	102,441	85,952	5,448
Crude Oil Distillation												
Crude Oil (Italy average)	1,110	49	1,150	68	1,945	270	635	2,919	505	3,168	1,046	176
Operative Capacity (Italy average)	1,473	174	1,847	66	2,381	285	834	3,515	611	3,002	2,532	295
Operating Rate (Percent)	75.3	28.2	70.4	102.4	82.7	91.5	78.0	83.0	83.7	81.2	73.0	58.6
Crude Oil Quantities												
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average	1.09	13	1.05	81	483	5.51	57	49	85	35.17	33.59	31.57
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.31	42.48	31.77	36.76	35.61	31.53	37.49	36.67	37.49	31.57	30.70	30.80
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,473	174	1,447	66	2,351	295	824	3,515	611	3,002	2,532	295
Operating	1,280	50	1,290	65	2,370	245	685	3,215	573	3,543	2,268	227
Rate	143	124	207	0	181	0	119	300	98	255	284	88

1. Represents quantity divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			PAD District VI		
	East Coast	Adriatic-Black Sea	Total	Appalachian	Mid-Continent	Total	Texas	Mid-Continent	Texas	Mid-Continent	Total	Mid-Continent	Texas	Mid-Continent	Total	Mid-Continent	Total	
Unleaded Refinery Gasoline Use	1,217	0	1,217	20	1,217	182	365	2,260	223	2,774	2,167	62	96	6,061	154	1,120	10,012	
For Petroleum Feedstock Use	400	0	400	0	1,217	182	365	2,260	223	2,774	2,167	62	96	2,671	-46	172	3,777	
For Other Uses	817	0	817	26	1,217	182	312	2,150	167	1,441	1,281	46	95	3,060	160	848	7,135	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	
Propane	1,018	0	1,018	36	1,018	188	400	2,484	188	1,944	1,807	50	50	2,822	0	0	3,771	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,822	
For Other Uses	1,018	0	1,018	36	1,018	188	400	2,484	188	1,944	1,807	50	50	2,822	0	0	3,771	
Butane	829	0	829	19	829	187	43	240	25	2,751	1,185	0	0	750	160	750	2,220	
For Petroleum Feedstock Use	827	0	827	36	827	186	447	2,234	152	1,286	1,242	50	50	2,452	180	1,159	5,170	
For Other Uses	0	0	0	31	0	11	125	160	0	111	1,489	20	50	2,452	180	550	5,170	
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,452	
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,255	
Butane-Propane Mixture	120	0	120	0	120	0	31	4	-115	-108	33	-179	30	14	17	-86	0	13
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Isobutane for Motor Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	219	17,573	1,081	35,280	4,274	13,268	53,907	0	3,24	46,825	31,823	0	0	1,630	1,630	6,804	85,007	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	145	6,254	514	14,118	2,210	7,450	24,280	0	4,338	25,923	17,301	0	0	5	-6	0	-1	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	74	11,219	507	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	0	4,174	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
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Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015	35,056	11,281	0	0	111	1,281	35,056	39,719	
Flame and Lead Motor Gasoline	1145	0	1145	0	1145	0	21,182	2,156	8,015									

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ September 1983

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V	
	East Coast	Alaska	Total	Appal-	Ind.	Texas	La.	No. La-	Total	No. La-
	Oil-	chan-	Oil-	Okla-	Gulf-	Gulf	Gulf	Mexico	Oil-	Oil-
	Oil-	chan-	Oil-	Oil-	Wash-	Coast	Coast	Coast	Oil-	Oil-
	Oil-	chan-	Oil-	Oil-	Wash-	Coast	Coast	Coast	Oil-	Oil-
Refined Motor Gasoline ²	49.2	14.9	48.0	50.1	55.7	49.3	53.7	54.6	48.0	41.8
Refined Aviation Gasoline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refined Aviation Gasoline	3.5	0.0	3.3	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.6	1.2
Refined Aviation Gasoline	1.0	3.4	4.9	4.9	7.7	1.1	1.0	4.5	1.1	2.8
Refined Aviation Gasoline	0.0	3.0	3.0	5.2	4.6	5.6	2.1	4.0	4.6	7.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1.1	1.4	2.1	5.2	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.5
Kerosene	21.2	21.5	24.9	20.9	23.1	28.6	22.0	20.3	21.9	18.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	6.8	10.0	6.8	4.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	4.0	2.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	2.6	4.4
Naphtha < 400 Dbo. F. Petro. Prod. Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Oils > 400 Dbo. F. Petro. Prod. Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Naphtha	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lubricants	0.0	27.1	1.0	0	0.7	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waxes	1.1	55.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.0	3.3	1.1	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.7	0.0	8.5	7.8	4.6	10.8	2.3	4.7	4.2	3.8
SEB	4.9	2.1	4.8	3.0	5.1	2.4	3.7	4.6	4.3	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	3.0	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0
Processing Gain(+) Loss(-)	-4.4	5.6	-4.0	-3.2	-4.7	-2.6	-2.8	-4.1	1.8	-4.0

¹ Based on crude oil input and net refining of uncracked OPEC.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of standard gasoline, other hydrocarbons and isomers.³ Based on finished aromatic gasoline output and net output of aromatic gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between total and finished.⁵ These totals may not reflect sum of component events due to independent rounding.⁶ Note: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1,2	27,485	24,675	67,458	1,182	6,248	126,619
Natural Gas, Liquids	4,48	4,122	274	396	605	5,919
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	0	0	0	0	457	437
Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	54	0	0	54	0	54
Ethane	324	0	0	324	0	324
Propane	0	4,127	274	0	168	5,344
Butane	217	1,431	0	0	0	1,431
Butane-Propane Mixtures	118	912	0	185	50	1,245
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6	825	0	175	117	1,025
Other Liquids 1	0	1,158	0	0	0	1,158
Unfinished Oils 1	4,482	303	4,165	91	625	9,476
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,132	403	4,029	91	625	8,636
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	319	1,030	156	0	605	1,241
Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	33,005	694	4,067	169	1,461	40,217
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	7,205	73	714	54	417	8,054
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,484	65	492	0	225	5,101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,812	6	284	0	369	3,463
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Blended Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	967	0	176	0	84	1,257
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	300	0	178	0	0	300
Burden Stock, Bankers	6,464	175	0	0	0	6,464
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Fuel Oil	5,484	0	0	0	51	5,535
Burden Stock, Bankers	17,868	175	0	0	0	17,868
Other	0	0	0	0	51	51
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petco, Feed, Use	17,868	289	1,483	31	638	20,656
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petco, Feed, Use	18	2	1,483	0	0	18
Special Naphthas	0	0	22	21	0	20,656
Lubricants	128	0	0	0	0	128
Whales	207	9	585	0	18	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	2	23	(6)	776	776
Miscellaneous Products	377	1	22	0	44	248
Total Imports	66,269	29,899	76,784	1,810	8,940	162,811

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(6) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LNG	Unfin. Island Crude	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Diesel Fuel or Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Lubricants	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total Daily Average	
All PAD Districts															
Arab OPEC															
Algeria	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,949	12,464	473
Iran	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	26	26
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	815	27
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(8)
Saudi Arabia	16,657	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	17,586	567	
United Arab Emirates	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	644	21	
Subtotal Arab OPEC	27,225	0	629	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	4,928	20,233	1,074
Other OPEC															
Ecuador	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	1,658	55
Gabon	2,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,884	99	
Indonesia	14,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	10,79	15,483
Iran	2,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
Niger	9,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384
Venezuela	7,345	0	0	0	1,445	0	215	0	2,041	2,025	181	0	9,714	14,52	
Subtotal Other OPEC	24,405	0	0	0	1,026	243	0	2,041	3,481	181	0	6,607	14,52	472	
Angola															
Angola	2,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	3,145	105
Australia	0	0	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,486	0	253	0	758	653	193	0	4,109	4,109	137
Canada	1,150	4,963	290	100	439	0	18	713	620	61	282	7,554	15,684	565	
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	1,192	49
Ecuador	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	125	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,298	374	298	0	498	176	(%)	386	18	0	2	21	1,677	13,37	5
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,950	852	
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	213	4,653	0	95	0	1,282	1,282	
Norway	2,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,653	7,536	261
Oman	3,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	290	0	0	204	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand and Tonga	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	17,562	107	0	0	2,469	0	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	40	50,245	472
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	553	0	0	1,038	47	51	3,039
Subtotal Other Districts	60,989	5,244	8,305	921	8,078	904	301	4,672	14,138	596	0	396	42,025	103,825	3,461
Total Imports	158,019	5,346	8,636	1,241	8,564	1,337	301	7,893	20,628	776	1,817	56,012	182,652	6,088	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil	LPS	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Jet Fuel	Distill Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Specialty Products	Other Products	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total Distillate (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	1,582	0	0	2,260	5,000	168
Kuwait	0	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	10
Saudi Arabia	2,893	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	3,212	107
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	19
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,474	0	294	319	0	0	0	687	1,582	0	0	2,262	8,846	295
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,448	0	0	608	0	1,207	0	253	0	387	0	0	180	116
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,465	115
Nigeria	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,621	0	0	0	0	1,445	215	0	1,569	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,1921	0	0	0	0	1,445	215	0	1,569	3,016	0	0	0	0
Other														
Angola	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	888	237	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	77	0	452	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	0	200	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	679	0	0	0	0	0	381	0	0	0	0
Norway	572	0	2301	0	150	0	0	0	0	573	0	22	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	678	0	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	14,891	334	3,029	0	0	0	0	234	489	0	0	1,005	0	0
Total Imports	27,455	354	4,132	319	7,306	967	200	6,484	17,856	126	586	35,805	66,251	2,009
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
See footnotes at end of table.														

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(continued)
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil	LPG	Unleaded Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Petrol. Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II													
Other OPEC											0	0	276
Kuwait	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,983	64
Indonesia	1,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,925	31
Iran	1,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,104	37
Nigeria	1,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	19
Venezuela	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,899	163
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other											0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catalpa	5,927	4,127	209	190	72	0	1	175	295	38	194	194	365
Congo	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	28
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	4,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	15,730	4,127	403	190	72	0	1	175	295	38	194	23,984	699
Total Imports	24,575	4,127	403	190	72	0	1	175	295	38	194	29,809	964
PAD District III													
Arab OPEC											0	0	0
Algeria	5,157	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0	660	5,617
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	521	17
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	12,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	0	2	620	12,746
United Arab Emirates	20,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,615	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	1,485	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC											0	0	0
Ecuador	1,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other OPEC	20,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	10	151	0	666
Other											0	0	0
Angola	1,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	1,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Continued)
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Products	Total Products	Total Refining Team	Total Daily Average		
PAD District III																
Other																
Mexico	16,111	374	208	0	260	176	(8)	2	14	2	2	200	17,000	5,70		
Netherlands	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	(6)	108	15,958	4		
Norway	1,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,305	46		
Oman	2,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,426	81		
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
United Kingdom	4,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	1,230	4		
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	940	2		
Other Western Hemisphere	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	151	
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,786	612	
Subtotal Other	28,884	374	1,386	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	476	16	
Total Imports	67,158	374	4,028	156	714	176	(8)	0	0	47	34	472	2,258	1		
Other																
Canada	1,182	341	91	0	54	0	0	0	63	31	0	55	636	1,818	61	
Subtotal Other	1,182	341	81	0	54	0	0	0	63	31	0	55	636	1,818	61	
Total Imports	67,158	341	4,028	156	714	176	(8)	846	1,063	565	74	8,006	75,764	2,505		
Other																
Other OPEC																
Indonesia	5,841	0	0	0	243	28	0	0	373	0	437	1,079	6,919	231		
Venezuela	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	0	
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,096	0	0	0	240	28	0	0	373	0	437	1,079	7,174	230		
Other																
Canada	153	168	0	0	0	31	0	(8)	0	5	15	10	220	383	13	
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	123	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	137	137	0	
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	10	23	23		
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0	389	13		
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	665		
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	22	54	0	0	50	65	0	77	208	7		
Subtotal Other	153	168	0	665	176	86	(8)	51	454	15	46	1,653	1,805	60		
Total Imports	62,248	168	0	665	417	96	(8)	51	838	15	463	2,731	6,980	239		

¹ Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

² Includes aviation gasoline, winter asphalt, lubricants, natural gasolines, insecticides, paint constituents, plant condensates, naphtha, less than 100 barrels per day.

(8) Less than 500 barrels or less than 100 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of all components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1963

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	525	0	0	4,790	5,315	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	147	1,092	658	1	92	2,089	
Ethane	(8)	0	0	0	0	(8)	
Propane	127	680	408	(8)	37	1,280	
Butane	15	1,003	250	1	55	1,259	
Butane-Propane Mixture	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane-Motor Gasoline	1	164	(8)	(8)	245	411	
Heptane-70% Kerosene	(8)	0	0	0	0	(8)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(8)	0	240	0	29	270	
Hexane	1	4	(8)	(8)	0	5	
Dodecane	127	0	203	0	788	1,097	
Residual Fuel Oil	(8)	0	1,077	0	2,155	4,032	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petroleum, Fuelstock	27	6	118	2	5	171	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petroleum, Fuelstock	(8)	86	523	0	1	591	
Special Naphthas	270	1	0	0	1	423	
Lubricants	100	19	375	1	59	555	
Resins	6	(8)	2,124	0	6	35	
Petroleum Coke	385	173	2,164	0	2,294	4,988	
Asphalt	2	(8)	(8)	0	1	3	
Solvent-Resin Products	15	19	6,355	0	5	6,611	
Total Product Exports	1,171	2,130	6,249	5	5,691	15,216	
Total Exports	1,171	2,556	6,249	5	10,451	20,531	

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is re-exported with Commodity or a base for base taxes and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories, principally Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to be refined there. The Statistical Reporting Commodity base categories and components are imports and exports.

(N) Less than \$100 thousands.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Expository Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1953
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naptha	Lubricating Oils	Waxes	Promotional Costs	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Only Shipment)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	525	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525
Chile	1,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,790
China (Tianjin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Trust Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio. of South Africa	1,169	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	Condensate	LPGs	Flashed	Jet	Distillate	Gasoline	Residual	Fuel Oil	Special	Lubri-	Waxes	Petro-	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Dollars Abroad)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	0	203	0	125	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	135	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	998	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	2
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	144
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	3,088	1	0	0	0	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	3
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,830	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	9
Other	652	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	84	3
Total	5,315	2,598	411	270	1,027	4,032	403	555	35	4,986	3	623	20,531	684			

1 Exports of crude oil are published by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel-for-barrel basis and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories.

Canada, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories are included in the total figure.

Exports to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to be refined there. The Statistical Reporting System counts these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(a) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD Districts, September 1943
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			PAD District VI		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Mid-Atlantic	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Min., Wis., Iowa, Mo.	Ohio, Kan., Mo.	Total	Texas	Gulf Coast	No. La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Afr.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Total	West Coast		
Crude Oil (incl. Lease condensate)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refinery	14,788	—	—	—	—	—	13,827	—	—	—	—	—	40,167	1,850	22,940	100,972		
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	61,543	—	—	—	—	—	86,050	9,654	31,871	200,149		
Lease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,596	—	—	—	—	—	17,286	1,317	1,467	21,185		
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	261,000	0	981,300	22,587		
Alaskan In-Transit	15,250	—	—	—	—	—	78,956	—	—	—	—	—	261,000	0	981,300	22,587		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632,943	12,821	84,445	712,003		
Total Stocks, All Oils (incl. Crude Oil)	42,867	2,797	40,784	1,141	30,842	6,204	14,005	60,192	9,861	63,961	47,744	4,504	1,314	147,484	8,613	61,048	324,091	
Refinery	—	—	120,159	—	—	—	—	54,205	—	—	—	—	—	92,093	2,443	25,426	341,048	
Bank Terminal	—	—	27,745	—	—	—	—	23,676	—	—	—	—	—	46,102	2,095	4,246	108,947	
Pipeline	—	43	—	0	192	40	1,351	5,583	1,054	1,276	759	75	170	4,225	180	160	6,495	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	214	—	198,984	—	—	—	180,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	285,004	14,531	90,880	779,516	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gasoline and Butane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refinery	16	0	16	0	26	32	138	202	131	282	120	1	15	502	7	18	895	
Bank Terminal	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	—	—	—	—	—	3,175	4	0	4,265	
Pipeline	—	0	12	—	—	—	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	544	21	5	949	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	—	72	0	19	10	149	1778	328	179	162	25	26	720	33	16	959	
Total	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	1,791	—	—	—	—	—	5,081	65	30	7,008	
Unestimated Stream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bank Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	3	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	3	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plant Condensates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	97	2,050	276	4,558	2,038	39	23	7,297	390	947
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refinery	9	616	492	1,706	97	635	2,090	276	2,051	—	—	—	—	—	53,194	86	20,768	
Bank Terminal	—	—	2,139	—	—	—	—	26,081	—	—	—	—	—	3,065	42	0	32,268	
Pipeline	—	2,889	—	—	—	—	—	6,040	—	—	—	—	—	1,171	95	144	2,860	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	31	216	0	74	25	442	941	1,089	142	467	40	—	—	70,417	654	35,714	110,051	
Total	—	5,864	—	—	—	—	—	30,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			Total				
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. & Ky.	Total	Mid., Miss., West., Dak.	Okla., Kan., Mo.	Total	Texas	Gulf Coast	Le., Gulf No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mts.	Rocky Mts.	West Coast	United States
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	0	0	0	734	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,890	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	775	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	3	—	0	0	3	7	1	0	1,075
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,965	—	—	—	—	—	3,917	1	0	31
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	18	0	18	0	78	0	0	78	—	2	5	0	0	0	7	0	103
Total	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0	103
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	647	6	653	1	1,165	13	202	1,381	82	1,626	870	4	4	2,586	140	30	4,729
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,360	96	673
Pipeline	—	—	2,179	0	—	—	—	3,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,024	7	6,810
Natural Gas Processing Plant	148	30	179	0	37	14	122	172	482	303	329	18	90	932	51	129	1,484
Total	—	—	5,281	—	—	—	22,873	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,822	294	901	62,181
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	—	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	0	44
Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	44	3	47	310	253	52	360	975	92	1,500	800	22	6	2,420	158	265	7,045
Bulk Terminal	—	—	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,900	0	1,424
Pipeline	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	0	19,936
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	37	0	10	0	—	6,297	—	57	84	16	—	—	479	20	1,700
Total	—	—	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,283	171	25,897
Butane-Propane Mixture For Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	7	6	0	23	5	148
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	0	52
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632	0	874
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	6	0	650
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	708	5	1
Ethane-Propane Mixture																	
Refinery	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,759	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	35	1,301
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	0	1,301
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	265	0	0	0	10	0	916
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,031	—	—	—	—	8,882	35	12,488

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1963
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Ind.	Minn., Ill., Ky.	Ohio, Wisc., Kan., Mo.	Mich., Daks.	Total	Texas Inland	Trans. Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Refined	Worn
Refined															
Refinery	0	0	0	111	153	19	115	406	115	657	728	11	7	1,518	47
Bulk Terminal	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1,891	—	—	—	—	—	73	2,044
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	154	7,952
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	1	0	1	0	4	2	19	25	68	49	44	5	91	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,545	—	—	—	—	—	177	1,574
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohols															
Refinery	163	0	103	0	102	0	0	102	1	—	—	—	—	123	851
Total	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	123	10,061
Unfinished Oil															
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
Naphtha and Lighter Crude Oils	3,440	187	3,647	48	2,344	200	874	3,486	826	8,926	8,723	174	87	15,745	529
Kerosene and Lighter Crude Oils	2,422	373	2,433	0	2,154	3	463	2,050	757	7,390	1,473	370	6	9,686	4,982
Heavy Crude Oils	6,531	373	6,604	120	4,976	394	1,210	5,819	823	11,875	7,291	306	10	20,470	18,785
Rhodium	2,958	288	2,681	2	2,890	9	1,267	4,088	545	4,913	3,513	58	0	9,871	44,007
Total	14,088	777	15,685	170	11,563	516	3,804	16,953	2,949	33,295	17,850	688	175	533	5,055
Motor Gasoline Blending Components															
Refinery	4,221	100	6,321	41	4,882	725	1,493	7,161	1,606	8,370	7,095	142	172	15,581	7,337
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	1,151
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	81
Total	—	—	4,221	41	6,321	725	1,493	7,161	1,606	8,370	7,095	142	172	15,581	7,337
Airline Gasoline Blending Components															
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,884	1,281
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,884	38,984
Total Finished Motor Gasoline															
Refinery	5,372	215	5,527	84	6,042	2,972	10,638	2,133	8,235	4,774	681	182	15,285	1,728	7,644
Bulk Terminal	—	—	39,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,455	4,705
Pipeline	—	—	13,022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,148	2,031
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,035	51,731
Total	—	—	54,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,035	51,731
Finshed Leadless Motor Gasoline															
Refinery	2,354	130	2,484	65	2,720	743	1,540	5,064	1,170	3,835	1,929	338	114	7,204	1,013
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,307	1,152
Pipeline	—	—	7,715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,237	8,429
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	12	0	1712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	901
Total	—	—	30,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,188	27,456

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appar- tis- tric ian #2	Ind. West	Minn. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas West Coast	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	Mo., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mtn.	Total	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	3,018	85	3,103	29	3,316	794	1,432	5,571	963	4,400	2,845	325	68	8,601	725	4,460
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,354	—	—	—	—	16,643	—	—	—	—	—	5,548	522	48,318
Pipeline	—	—	6,198	0	—	—	0	7,138	0	—	—	0	0	8,448	405	1,098
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	4,112	0	—	0	—	29,262	—	—	0	0	0	23,597	0	4,275
Total	—	—	28,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,656	11,808	56,068
Finished Aviation Gasoline																
Refinery	32	0	32	0	123	0	28	152	106	384	144	0	0	644	31	245
Bulk Terminal	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	111	6	322
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	58	—	—	—	—	—	21	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	450	—	—	—	—	653	—	—	0	0	0	60	0	60
Total	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	836	37	567
Gasoline-Type Jet Fuel																
Refinery	162	31	213	0	414	42	211	667	306	876	432	147	174	1,665	233	974
Bulk Terminal	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	183	4	555
Pipeline	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	605	80	1,386
Total	—	—	646	—	—	—	—	1,364	—	—	—	—	—	2,564	317	1,914
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																
Refinery	1,262	0	1,252	40	1,107	76	86	1,311	238	2,168	2,278	10	70	5,760	545	3,247
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,172	—	—	—	—	4,254	—	—	—	—	—	1,772	252	2,047
Pipeline	—	—	3,655	—	—	—	—	1,936	—	—	—	—	—	4,086	114	10,510
Total	—	—	8,937	—	—	—	—	7,511	—	—	—	—	—	15,610	714	24,005
Kerosene																
Refinery	287	75	462	0	472	55	393	920	48	1,140	665	28	193	1,042	4	318
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,758	—	—	—	—	1,021	—	—	—	—	—	870	26	4,740
Pipeline	—	—	185	0	0	0	—	158	2	—	—	—	—	432	0	1,764
Total	—	—	3,405	—	—	—	—	2,098	—	—	0	—	—	3,275	30	5,914
Distillate Fuel Oils																
Refinery	7,671	308	7,140	93	6,307	1,476	2,656	11,284	903	11,534	4,646	508	167	16,270	1,534	5,137
Bulk Terminal	—	—	52,312	—	—	—	—	18,558	—	—	—	—	—	7,821	607	4,844
Pipeline	—	—	7,314	0	0	0	—	9,199	1	—	—	—	—	9,217	524	9,948
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	67,506	—	—	—	—	90,121	—	—	0	0	0	34,659	2,045	10,777
Total	—	—	133,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,025	1	15,748
Residual Fuel Oils																
Refinery	3,219	88	3,407	24	1,621	170	158	1,973	272	4,667	2,741	179	44	7,953	474	6,616
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,319	1	25,511
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	6
Total	—	—	25,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,025	474	6,616

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

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Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to												
	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV							
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	1,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,419	0	15,362	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Petroleum Products	7,983	339	0	3,320	5,948	2,231	694	76,440	27,704	0	1,755	1,834	269	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Natural Gasoline and Isoparaffins	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Unrefined Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	1,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Paints, Coatings, and Varnishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	712	2,475	129	0	0	1,889	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Unfinished Oil	95	195	0	0	0	0	0	123	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Motor Gasoline (Blending Components)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Aviation Gasoline (Blending Components)	0	0	0	0	1,307	0	1,894	0	0	45,204	11,880	0	585	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,302	0	0	0	519	1,014	805	0	0	19,212	5,591	0	354	269	0	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,869	0	0	0	798	905	0	0	0	27,712	6,069	0	261	190	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,482	0	0	0	11	0	25	0	0	201	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	103	0	288	73	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Naphtha (for Refineries)	89	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha (for Refineries)	2,433	0	0	0	269	64	463	0	0	4,370	1,842	0	157	4	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene (for Refineries)	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,150	0	0	0	521	566	210	0	0	15,504	5,655	0	318	221	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	124	75	0	0	0	2,225	17	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Gasoline and Other Oils for Refin.	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Friction Fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Lubricants	0	0	0	0	49	3	0	0	0	0	0	623	323	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Moistureless Products	36	85	0	0	115	55	0	0	0	0	0	232	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total All Products	7,983	339	0	2,320	5,348	2,231	694	76,442	26,921	0	1,765	1,524	368	929	4,419	0	15,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to			
	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	II	III	IV	V	VI	II
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																
Unfinished Stream	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pure Component	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	712	2,475	138	1,526	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,020	0	1,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leadless Motor Gasoline	2,020	0	1,315	0	1,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,020	0	448	1,014	803	20,918	5,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	674	901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distilled Fuel Oil	0	0	204	64	403	0	282	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	478	596	0	263	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,536	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.</i>																

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to			
	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	I	New Eng	Cent	Low	All	U	V	W
Petroleum Products																
Liquid Petroleum Gases	2,447	359	0	628	163	634	20,056	1,172	0	4,822	0	4,822	0	1,147	0	4,419
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distilled Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oil for Petrol. Prod. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Bond Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	36	80	0	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,447	359	0	628	163	634	20,056	1,172	0	4,822	0	4,822	0	1,147	0	4,419
<i>Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.</i>																

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousands Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I		P.A.D. District II		P.A.D. District III		P.A.D. District IV		P.A.D. District V	
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)										
Petroleum Products	4,841	0	4,841	1,147	0	1,147	15,982	1,609	14,383	0
Natural Gasoline	75,780	8,322	71,458	27,701	12,193	26,508	8,741	105,979	-95,238	2,231
Unfractionated Straight Run Distillate	0	0	0	1,403	512	1,291	901	1,103	-204	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquidated Petroleum Gases	2,811	0	2,311	4,807	3,326	1,481	2,475	5,132	-3,857	1,93
Unfinished Oils	2,917	250	37	55	133	78	195	387	-92	274
Airline Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	889	0	989	0	989	0	0
Motor Gasoline	47,731	5,234	41,877	17,553	4,190	18,213	1,439	55,188	-56,203	1,304
Finished Motor Gasoline	28,482	2,682	15,879	8,812	2,238	2,238	1,414	24,107	-23,003	805
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	2,482	2,482	2,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Lubricated Motor Gasoline	212	0	212	221	35	185	0	413	-13	25
Kerosene Type Jet Fuel	391	63	508	258	128	131	126	982	-654	92
Kerosene	6,579	243	6,356	2,956	738	3,833	64	10,286	-10,255	402
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,025	5,213	9,233	8,171	1,327	8,804	0	21,584	-20,875	216
Residual Fuel Oil	22,349	0	2,249	17	765	-448	75	26,777	-45,475	0
Kerosene and Other Oils for Heat	295	18	187	31	18	13	0	200	-200	0
Foodstuffs Use	16	0	115	114	3	114	0	220	-220	0
Special Lubricants	672	58	613	389	48	245	98	994	-894	0
Waxes	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Motor and Road Oil	445	0	445	812	204	628	0	1,023	-1,023	0
Miscellaneous Products	417	121	296	50	-180	177	246	-49	0	0
Total All Products	84,801	8,262	76,270	38,846	12,183	26,665	22,693	107,546	-84,455	2,281
									3,028	-1,020

Source: See Effectivity Notes on Data Collection and Editing.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV								
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Mid-	Total	Texas	Texas	No. La.	New	Dist.	PAID						
	Coast	AT	Dist.	West,	Kans.,	Coast	Gulf	Gulf	Orl.	Mexico	IV Dist.	Dist. IV						
Residual Fuel Oil	2,379	41	2,420	80	1,305	176	270	1,626	625	7,610	2,184	397	47	11,682	245	8,715	24,448	
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	660	0	660	0	323	0	102	325	66	240	221	64	7	618	59	613	2,251	
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,515	0	1,515	-25	334	0	84	449	1,484	812	161	0	0	0	3,078	113	3,078	7,716
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	196	4	200	105	943	176	86	1,208	120	5,915	1,461	52	40	7,268	176	5,943	14,215	

Source: See Expository Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV							
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	East Coast	Mid-	Total	Texas	Texas	No. La.	New	Mexico	Total					
	Coast	AT	Dist.	West,	Kans.,	Coast	Gulf	Gulf	Orl.	Mexico	Coast						
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	527	36	563	0	148	0	92	200	40	143	124	19	9	315	123	527	1,748
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	0	507	4,375
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	657	123	654	0,040
Total	1,738	3	1,739	24	479	0	67	870	155	1,038	1,027	69	0	2,289	115	2,130	6,043
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,424	0	261	10,811
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,713	115	2,471	17,754
Total	1,026	49	1,105	0	904	170	39	1,203	77	3,485	1,610	91	35	5,289	226	2,749	11,582
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,253	0	1,433	13,062
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,582	226	5,282	25,294
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: See Expository Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousands Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to							
	I	II	V	I	III	V	I	IV	VI	IV	V	II					
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	124	75	561	2,225	58	171	1,995	17	575	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	5	0	561	696	0	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	119	78	0	1,618	58	171	1,390	17	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Expository Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, September 1983
(Thousands Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.20%	0.51 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	838	1,061	0	1,827
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	521	521
Libya	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	620	620
United Arab Emirates	0	6	0	6
Subtotal Arab OPEC	833	1,084	1,141	3,068
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	168	168
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	373	0	0	373
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	7	7
Venezuela	497	0	2,428	2,925
Subtotal Other OPEC	671	0	2,621	3,491
Other				
Angola	0	257	0	257
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	403	109	160	672
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	262	299	0	462
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	264	138	268	590
Congo	167	177	0	344
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	200	0	0	200
Malaysia	0	0	2	2
Mexico	12	0	7	18
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,557	4,557
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	523	523
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	84	84
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	(6)	0	0	(6)
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	323	0	323
Virgin Islands	179	2,241	1,146	3,567
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	537	0	471	1,008
Other Eastern Hemisphere	544	566	266	1,440
Subtotal Other	2,558	4,035	7,505	14,138
Total Imports	4,301	5,129	11,267	20,698

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.20%	0.21 to 1.09%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I				
Florida	3,724	4,739	9,395	17,858
Georgia	0	429	1,120	2,049
Maine	0	0	224	224
Maryland	6	155	633	854
Massachusetts	53	311	279	843
New Hampshire	0	323	699	622
New Jersey	(1)	0	151	151
New York	865	936	1,074	2,875
North Carolina	2,681	1,756	3,324	7,747
Pennsylvania	(1)	0	206	207
Rhode Island	59	0	105	164
South Carolina	8	0	47	47
Vermont	0	0	311	311
Virginia	6	0	0	6
	0	329	1,116	1,445
PAD District II				
Illinois	163	45	70	278
Michigan	82	0	0	82
Minnesota	55	45	0	103
North Dakota	4	0	23	26
Ohio	1	0	32	33
	70	0	15	66
PAD District III				
Louisiana	11	345	1,308	1,663
Texas	(1)	0	10	10
	11	345	1,318	1,683
PAD District IV				
Montana	0	0	31	31
	0	0	31	31
PAD District V				
California	374	0	464	838
Hawaii	0	0	392	392
Washington	(1)	0	57	57
	373	0	5	378
All PAD Districts	4,381	5,129	11,267	20,777

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5672. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphtha, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon residue for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conform to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. **Imported crude oil burned as fuel** includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3899: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1855 and Military Specifications MIL-T-56241. (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propene, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. **Lubricants** includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petroleum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. **Poet gasoline** is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. **Motor gasoline** includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtime, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point and Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the cokerization process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Merkable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D366 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. Special naphthas includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less than atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary

distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax, whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-finely refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 260 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-80 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Sec-

onds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Finely Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

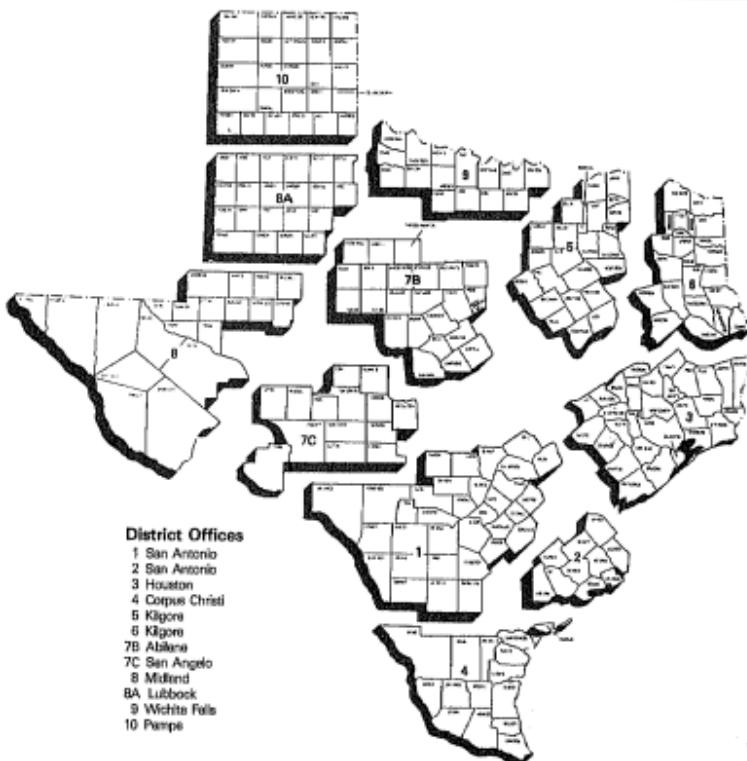
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



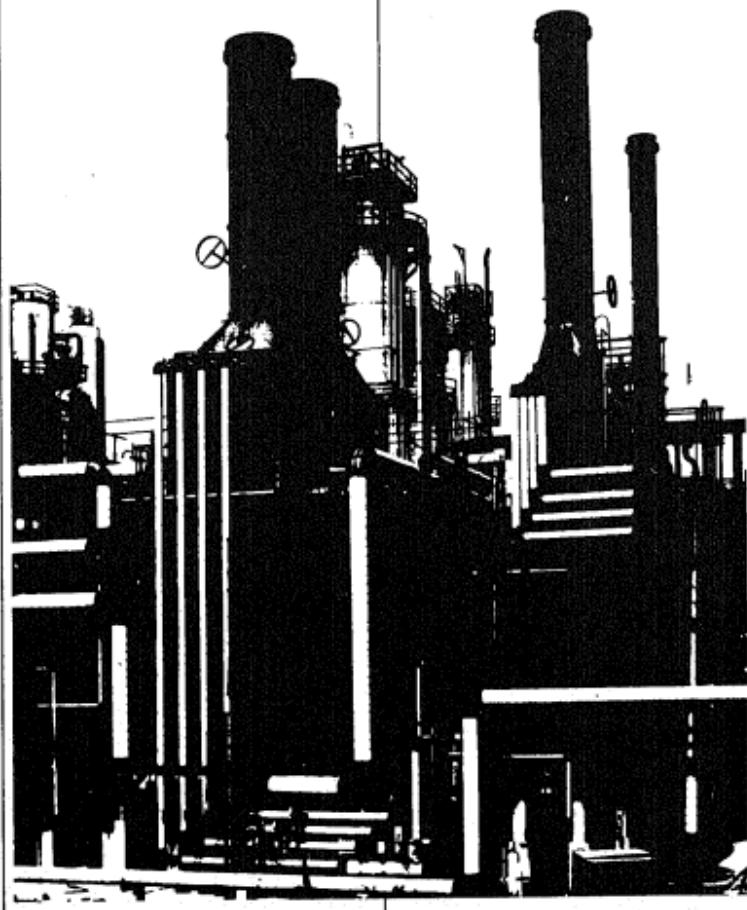
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-80
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-84
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-80 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-80 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula:

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_1) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_1}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including Interstate, Intrastate and Intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including Interstate, Intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, stores of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-80 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-80: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-80 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Implying Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-80 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-80 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decremental System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensates), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-80, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-80 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file Form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-80 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on April 1 and October 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the Summary Statistics section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview Statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production In Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports In Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-80.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude leases in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (36) and (39), stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) and stocks held by the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

